

6-28-1886

Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriations

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 28, 1886.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 8974.]

Amount of estimates for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1887, exclusive of reimbursable items, \$21,404,985.62.

Amount of bill as it came from the House, exclusive of reimbursable items, \$20,584,229.17.

Amount appropriated for like purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, \$21,375,240.70.

The legislative act of March 3, 1885, provided as follows regarding the office of the Quartermaster-General:

For the following clerks and others to be employed by the Quartermaster-General in the investigation of claims for settlement by the Treasury Department under the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four: One clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; eleven clerks of class one; two clerks at one thousand dollars each; eleven copyists; three assistant messengers; one watchman; and twenty-five agents, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; in all, seventy-three thousand five hundred and eighty dollars. And hereafter vacancies occurring in the offices of clerks and others provided for in this paragraph shall not be filled.

Under this provision the following employés were dropped during the current fiscal year, as shown by telegram of Quartermaster-General, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1886.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON:

Vacancies have occurred since 1st of July last in list of persons employed in investigation of claims under act of July 4, 1864, as follows: Eleven agents, one clerk class three, three clerks class one, one clerk at \$1,000, and one copyist.

HOLABIRD.

Showing a total reduction under said provision of twenty-one persons, receiving an aggregate salary of \$22,500. The persons thus dropped under this act are not appropriated for in this bill.

The paragraph appropriating for the clerical force of the Pension Office by act of March 3, 1885, contained the following proviso:

Provided, That vacancies occurring in the clerical force of the Pension Office during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six shall not be filled by promotion or original appointment until a reduction of one hundred and fifty in all is made; and thereafter the number shall not be increased, and the number in the several grades shall remain as existing when said reduction is completed.

2 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Under this proviso no vacancies have been filled in the clerical force of the Pension Office during the current fiscal year. The total of said vacancies occurring from time to time were, in all, 133 persons, classified as follows, as shown by telegram of Commissioner of Pensions:

PENSION OFFICE, June 26, 1886.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON:

Vacancies left unfilled by reason of prohibitory clause in appropriation bill approved March 3, 1885: One in class four, five in class three, thirty in class two, forty-six in class one, twelve in class \$1,000, thirty-nine in class copyist at \$900.

JOHN C. BLACK.

The total compensation of these employes amounts to \$154,100.

Although this provision required that no vacancies should be filled during the current year until one hundred and fifty clerks had been dropped, the present bill only reduces one hundred and twenty-eight clerks, and thus makes provision for five more clerks than there are now in the clerical force.

The following comparative statement shows the appropriations for 1886, the estimates for 1887, the amounts of House bill, and the amounts recommended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations for 1887, &c.:

Object.	Appropriations, 1886.	Estimates, 1887.	House bill, 1887.	Senate committee, 1887.
Senate	\$867,965 00	\$825,343 92	\$797,111 92	\$797,069 92
House of Representatives	2,310,935 10	2,287,145 00	2,282,757 50	2,282,757 50
Capitol Police	36,700 00	36,700 00	36,700 00	36,700 00
Public Printer	18,300 00	18,300 00	17,800 00	18,300 00
Library of Congress	58,820 00	56,900 00	50,820 00	53,060 00
Botanic Garden	16,700 00	16,700 00	17,873 75	17,873 75
Total legislative	3,309,420 20	3,241,088 92	3,203,063 17	3,205,761 17
Executive Office	162,064 00	99,864 00	94,864 00	94,864 00
Civil Service Commission	27,900 00	30,400 00	27,900 00	27,900 00
Total Executive proper	129,964 00	130,264 00	122,764 00	122,764 00
Department of State	132,430 00	156,110 00	131,430 00	135,230 00
<i>Treasury Department, viz:</i>				
Secretary's Office	503,991 00	506,070 50	501,831 00	499,970 00
Supervising Architect	18,220 00	18,340 00	18,220 00	18,220 00
First Comptroller	82,020 00	87,020 00	84,260 00	87,460 00
Second Comptroller	116,120 00	101,860 00	102,520 00	102,520 00
Soldiers' Home accounts	10,000 00	3,300 00	3,300 00	.....
Commissioner of Customs	49,430 00	49,430 00	49,430 00	49,430 00
First Auditor	88,810 00	88,810 00	88,810 00	88,810 00
Second Auditor	270,490 00	291,610 00	286,450 00	292,330 00
Soldiers' Home accounts .....	.....	9,960 00	6,600 00	.....
Third Auditor	227,210 00	200,210 00	200,870 00	200,870 00
Fourth Auditor	69,390 00	69,390 00	69,390 00	69,390 00
Fifth Auditor	47,610 00	47,610 00	47,610 00	47,610 00
Sixth Auditor	515,030 00	505,790 00	500,710 00	500,710 00
Treasurer	269,600 00	272,940 00	271,200 00	272,861 60
Treasurer (reimbursable)	81,560 00	77,060 00	77,060 00	77,060 00
Register of the Treasury	162,450 00	134,750 00	139,750 00	139,750 00
Comptroller of the Currency	105,120 00	105,120 00	105,120 00	105,120 00
Comptroller of the Currency (reimbursable)	16,820 00	16,820 00	16,820 00	16,820 00
Light-House Board	16,480 00	16,480 00	16,480 00	16,480 00
Bureau of Statistics	46,540 00	45,340 00	44,200 00	46,060 00
Bureau of Statistics, statistics of foreign and internal commerce	7,000 00	5,500 00	5,500 00	5,500 00
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	24,730 00	17,450 00	17,450 00	17,450 00
Life-Saving Service	38,480 00	38,480 00	38,480 00	38,480 00
Bureau of Navigation	29,580 00	29,580 00	29,380 00	29,380 00
Secret service division	12,980 00	13,200 00	12,980 00	12,980 00
Standard weights and measures	6,978 50	3,817 00	2,725 00	4,637 00
Director of the Mint	37,440 00	36,440 00	35,940 00	35,940 00
Miscellaneous expenses, Treasury Department	133,625 00	133,625 00	118,375 00	118,375 00
Total Treasury Department	2,987,704 50	2,926,002 50	2,894,461 00	2,894,213 60

Object.	Appropriations, 1886.	Estimates, 1887.	House bill, 1887.	Senate committee, 1887.
<i>Internal revenue:</i>				
Commissioner's Office	\$282,590 00	\$259,190 00	\$259,190 00	\$259,190 00
Commissioner's Office (reimbursable) ..	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
For collectors and their deputies	1,850,000 00	1,800,000 00	1,800,000 00	1,800,000 00
For agents and subordinate officers	2,100,000 00	2,100,000 00	1,900,000 00	2,050,000 00
Total internal revenue	4,237,590 00	4,164,190 00	3,964,190 00	4,114,190 00
<i>Independent treasury—</i>				
Baltimore, office of assistant treasurer...	21,600 00	21,600 00	21,100 00	21,600 00
Boston, office of assistant treasurer	36,060 00	37,260 00	35,560 00	36,060 00
Chicago, office of assistant treasurer	23,200 00	24,400 00	23,200 00	23,200 00
Cincinnati, office of assistant treasurer ..	15,960 00	15,960 00	15,960 00	15,960 00
New Orleans, office of assistant treasurer...	13,690 00	17,440 00	13,960 00	13,690 00
New York, office of assistant treasurer	168,090 00	163,290 00	165,290 00	168,490 00
Philadelphia, office of assistant treasurer...	35,100 00	36,880 00	36,540 00	36,540 00
Saint Louis, office of assistant treasurer ..	26,580 00	15,860 00	15,360 00	15,860 00
San Francisco, office of assistant treasurer ..	27,620 00	30,620 00	27,120 00	27,620 00
Salaries of special agents, independent treasury	4,000 00	10,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
Expenses of checks and drafts	24,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00
Total independent treasury	389,900 00	381,710 00	365,820 00	371,020 00
<i>Mints and assay-offices:</i>				
Philadelphia, mint at	434,550 00	531,550 00	434,550 00	434,550 00
San Francisco, mint at	326,900 00	231,900 00	251,900 00	251,900 00
New Orleans, mint at	140,950 00	177,250 00	140,950 00	140,950 00
Carson, Nevada, mint at	114,550 00	.....	114,550 00	114,550 00
Denver, mint at	30,950 00	30,950 00	30,950 00	30,950 00
New York, assay office at	74,250 00	74,250 00	74,250 00	74,250 00
Helena, assay office at	27,950 00	27,950 00	25,700 00	25,700 00
Boisé City, assay office at	8,000 00	9,200 00	8,000 00	8,000 00
Charlotte, assay office at	4,750 00	4,900 00	4,750 00	4,750 00
Saint Louis, assay office at	6,500 00	6,500 00	6,500 00	6,500 00
Total mints and assay offices	1,169,350 00	1,094,450 00	1,092,100 00	1,092,100 00
<i>Government in the Territories:</i>				
Alaska	25,000 00	23,500 00	21,600 00	22,500 00
Arizona	16,400 00	40,100 00	40,090 00	40,090 00
Dakota	24,900 00	65,760 00	65,300 00	65,300 00
Idaho	15,900 00	44,850 40	40,945 00	40,945 00
Montana	15,900 00	37,249 80	35,900 00	35,900 00
New Mexico	15,900 00	35,390 00	35,390 00	35,390 00
Utah	100,900 00	80,900 00	75,400 00	75,400 00
Washington	38,900 00	18,400 00	17,900 00	17,900 00
Wyoming	35,900 00	16,400 00	14,900 00	14,900 00
Total, government in the Territories ..	289,700 00	362,050 20	347,425 00	348,325 00
<i>War Department:</i>				
Secretary's Office	111,850 00	121,140 00	111,850 00	111,850 00
Adjutant-General	703,700 00	703,700 00	703,700 00	703,700 00
Inspector-General	3,720 00	3,720 00	3,720 00	3,720 00
Bureau of Military Justice	13,260 00	16,160 00	13,260 00	13,260 00
Signal Service	50,660 00	50,660 00	50,660 00	40,660 00
Quartermaster-General	156,775 00	158,375 00	158,895 00	156,895 00
Quartermaster-General, settlement of 4th of July claims	103,580 00	99,180 00	43,560 00	43,060 00
.....	260,355 00	257,555 00	202,455 00	199,955 00
Commissary-General	43,730 00	43,730 00	43,730 00	43,730 00
Surgeon-General	532,080 00	512,080 00	512,080 00	497,680 00
Paymaster-General	64,910 00	57,710 00	57,710 00	57,710 00
Chief of Ordnance	44,860 00	52,460 00	44,860 00	44,860 00
Chief of Engineers	23,240 00	23,960 00	23,260 00	23,240 00
Rebellion Records	32,280 00	27,780 00	27,380 00	.....
Superintendent of building Seventeenth and F streets	6,650 00	7,370 00	6,650 00	8,740 00
Public Buildings and Grounds	43,700 00	50,340 00	47,020 00	46,360 00
Miscellaneous, War Department	136,300 00	129,400 00	125,800 00	127,800 00
Total, War Department	2,071,295 00	2,057,765 00	1,974,115 00	1,923,265 00
<i>State, War, and Navy Department building:</i>				
Superintendent's office, salaries	86,680 00	87,400 00	89,920 00	89,920 00
Superintendent's office, fuel, light, and miscellaneous	34,000 00	34,000 00	34,000 00	34,000 00
Total Superintendent's office	120,680 00	121,400 00	123,920 00	123,920 00

4 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Object.	Appropriations, 1886.	Estimates, 1887.	House bill, 1887.	Senate committee, 1887.
<i>Navy Department:</i>				
Secretary's Office	\$58,630 00	\$58,630 00	\$58,630 00	\$59,630 00
Bureau of Yards and Docks	11,980 00	11,980 00	11,980 00	11,980 00
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	14,780 00	14,780 00	14,780 00	14,780 00
Bureau of Navigation	11,340 00	11,340 00	11,340 00	11,340 00
Naval Records of the Rebellion Office ..	2,640 00	3,640 00	2,640 00	2,640 00
Nautical Almanac Office	23,700 00	23,700 00	23,700 00	23,880 00
Hydrographic Office	74,040 00	98,640 00	82,060 00	82,160 00
Naval Observatory	27,056 00	34,856 00	27,456 00	27,456 00
Bureau of Ordnance	8,980 00	8,980 00	8,980 00	8,980 00
Bureau of Construction and Repair	12,380 00	12,280 00	12,300 00	13,980 00
Bureau of Steam Engineering	12,490 00	12,490 00	12,490 00	14,290 00
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	17,580 00	17,580 00	17,580 00	17,580 00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	9,460 00	9,460 00	9,460 00	9,460 00
Judge-Advocate-General's Office	6,460 00	6,460 00	6,460 00	6,460 00
Library, Navy Department	1,000 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Miscellaneous, Navy Department	11,000 00	13,500 00	11,000 00	11,000 00
Total Navy Department	303,516 00	340,916 00	311,936 00	316,616 00
<i>Interior Department.</i>				
Secretary's Office	155,930 00	188,450 00	158,190 00	183,430 00
Assistant Attorney-General's Office	20,700 00	20,700 00	20,700 00	20,700 00
General Land Office	511,350 00	511,100 00	509,800 00	504,350 00
Indian Office	97,980 00	93,140 00	92,580 00	92,880 00
Pension Office	2,744,650 00	2,729,060 00	2,527,500 00	2,528,750 00
Patent Office	732,170 00	853,960 00	788,070 00	787,570 00
Bureau of Education	52,595 00	84,255 00	51,595 00	51,595 00
Bureau of Labor	40,000 00	76,020 00	92,870 00	92,810 00
Commissioner of Railroads, office	17,420 00	17,620 00	17,620 00	17,420 00
Geological Survey, office	35,540 00	35,540 00	35,540 00	34,040 00
Architect of the Capitol, office	18,264 00	18,264 00	18,264 00	18,264 00
Rent of buildings, Interior Department ..	64,160 00	38,000 00	35,436 00	24,060 00
Stationery, Interior Department	72,000 00	73,000 00	72,000 00	72,000 00
Contingent expenses, Interior Department	} 134,500 00	{ 137,000 00	130,500 00	130,500 00
Contingent expenses, Pension Office		{ 55,950 00	28,550 00	28,550 00
Total	270,660 00	303,950 00	266,486 00	255,110 00
Total Interior Department	4,697,359 00	4,932,159 00	4,579,315 00	4,585,019 00
Surveyors-General, offices of	182,942 00	147,600 00	138,900 00	140,600 00
Grand total Interior Department	4,880,301 00	5,079,759 00	4,718,215 00	4,725,619 00
<i>Post-Office Department:</i>				
Postmaster-General's Office	} 31,900 00	{ 30,600 00	30,600 00	30,600 00
Office Assistant Attorney-General		{ 7,300 00	7,300 00	7,300 00
First Assistant Postmaster-General's office	114,500 00	118,100 00	118,900 00	118,900 00
Second Assistant Postmaster-General's office	143,720 00	143,120 00	143,120 00	143,120 00
Third Assistant Postmaster-General's office	} 230,780 00	231,030 00	{ 118,850 00	118,850 00
Dead-Letter office			{ 113,930 00	113,930 00
Superintendent of foreign mails' office ..	16,920 00	16,920 00	16,920 00	16,920 00
Money-order office	73,160 00	73,160 00	73,400 00	73,400 00
Mail depredations office	15,120 00	15,120 00	15,120 00	15,120 00
Topographer's office	33,980 00	33,980 00	30,060 00	30,780 00
Disbursing clerk and superintendent's office	51,040 00	51,440 00	52,120 00	52,120 00
Miscellaneous, Post-Office Department ..	107,600 00	94,600 00	93,400 00	93,400 00
Publication of Official Postal Guide	29,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00
Total Post-Office Department	847,720 00	834,370 00	829,720 00	830,440 00
<i>Department of Justice:</i>				
Attorney-General's Office	112,110 00	113,610 00	112,610 00	112,610 00
Solicitor of the Treasury, office	28,080 00	28,080 00	27,580 00	28,080 00
Contingent expenses, Department of Justice	13,160 00	15,500 00	12,560 00	13,860 00
Employés of court-house, District of Columbia	11,760 00	11,760 00	11,760 00	11,760 00
Warden of jail, District of Columbia	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00
Total Department of Justice	166,910 00	170,750 00	166,310 00	168,110 00
<i>Judicial:</i>				
Supreme Court of the United States	93,500 00	93,500 00	93,500 00	93,500 00
Circuit court of the United States	54,000 00	54,000 00	54,000 00	54,000 00
District courts of the United States	203,500 00	203,500 00	202,000 00	203,500 00

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS. 5

Object.	Appropriations, 1886.	Estimates, 1887.	House bill, 1887.	Senate committee, 1887.
<i>Judicial—Continued.</i>				
Courts in the District of Columbia.....	24,500 00	24,500 00	24,500 00	24,500 00
District attorneys of the United States ..	20,100 00	20,100 00	20,100 00	20,100 00
Marshals of the United States	12,700 00	12,700 00	12,700 00	12,700 00
Court of Claims	33,840 00	34,740 00	33,840 00	34,740 00
Total, judicial	442,140 00	443,040 00	440,640 00	443,040 00
Total legislative, executive, and judicial expenses	21,478,620 70	21,503,865 62	20,683,109 17	20,814,614 77
Reimbursable items deducted	103,380 00	98,880 00	-98,880 00	98,880 00
Total	21,375,240 70	21,404,985 62	20,584,229 17	20,715,734 77

The following table shows the number of officers and employes appropriated for 1886, estimated for 1887, provided by House bill, and recommended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations for 1887 :

Object.	Appropriations, 1886.	Estimates, 1887.	House bill, 1887.	Senate committee, 1887.
<i>Senate</i>	252	252	221	243
House of Representatives	305	305	306	306
Capitol Police	34	34	34	34
Public Printer	7	7	7	7
Library of Congress	26	26	26	26
Botanic Garden	1	1	4	4
Executive Office	24	22	22	22
Civil Service Commission	10	10	10	10
Total	659	657	630	652
<i>State Department</i>	77	81	77	79
<i>Treasury Department:</i>				
Secretary's Office	515	520	514	508
Supervising Architect	10	10	10	10
First Comptroller	58	61	60	62
Second Comptroller	79	72	73	68
Commissioner of Customs	33	33	33	33
First Auditor	63	63	63	63
Second Auditor	198	233	225	224
Third Auditor	168	146	147	147
Fourth Auditor	49	49	51	49
Fifth Auditor	33	33	33	33
Sixth Auditor	417	414	410	410
Treasurer	222	227	225	226
Treasurer (reimbursable)	67	62	62	62
Register	128	105	108	108
Comptroller of the Currency	79	79	79	79
Comptroller of the Currency (reimbursable)	14	14	14	14
Light-House Board	12	12	12	12
Light-House Board, payable from sundry civil appropriation	19	17	17	17
Bureau of Statistics	36	34	34	36
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	19	11	11	11
Office of Life-Saving Service	27	27	27	27
Bureau of Navigation	24	24	24	24
Secret Service Division	8	8	8	8
Office Marine Hospital Service, payable from permanent appropriations Marine Hospital Service	20	20	20	20
Office Steamboat Inspection Service, payable from permanent appropriations for that service	6	6	6	6
Office Standard Weights and Measures	6	2	2	3
Office Director of the Mint	19	18	18	18
Office Commissioner of Internal Revenue	227	201	201	201
Office Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reimbursable	4	4	4	4
Total, Treasury Department	2,560	2,505	2,491	2,483
<i>War Department:</i>				
Secretary's Office	88	89	88	89
Adjutant-General	584	584	584	584

6 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Object.	Appropriations, 1886.	Estimates, 1887.	House bill, 1887.	Senate committee, 1887.
<i>War Department—Continued.</i>				
Inspector-General	3	3	3	3
Bureau of Military Justice	11	14	11	11
Signal Office	10	10	10	10
Quartermaster-General	133	134	134	133
Quartermaster-General, Claims Branch	60	57	25	25
Commissary-General	37	37	37	37
Surgeon-General	445	425	425	415
Chief of Ordnance	36	42	36	36
Paymaster-General	52	46	46	46
Chief of Engineers	17	18	17	17
Rebellion Records office	28	23	23	.....
Office superintendent building Seventeenth and F streets	9	10	9	15
Office Commissioner Public Buildings and Grounds	21	25	23	22
Total War Department	1,534	1,517	1,471	1,442
State, War, and Navy Department building	157	158	157	157
<i>Navy Department:</i>				
Secretary's office	43	43	43	44
Bureau of Yards and Docks	9	9	9	9
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	12	12	12	12
Bureau of Navigation	10	10	10	10
Office Naval Records of the Rebellion	3	3	3	3
Nautical Almanac office	3	13	13	13
Hydrographic Office	5	5	6	6
Naval Observatory	18	18	18	18
Bureau of Ordnance	7	7	7	7
Bureau of Construction and Repair	9	9	9	10
Bureau of Steam Engineering	10	10	10	11
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	14	14	14	14
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	9	9	9	9
Office of Judge-Advocate-General	5	5	5	5
Total, Navy Department	167	167	168	171
<i>Interior Department:</i>				
Secretary's Office	139	164	143	154
Assistant Attorney-General's Office	10	10	10	10
General Land Office	383	377	377	375
Indian Office	76	72	73	73
Pension Office	1,532	1,502	1,404	1,404
Pension special examiners	150	150	150	150
Patent Office	522	622	577	577
Bureau of Education	39	42	39	39
Bureau of Labor	2	34	42	42
Commissioner of Railroads, office	7	7	7	7
Geological Survey Office	30	30	30	30
Architect of the Capitol, office	16	16	16	16
Total, Interior Department	2,906	3,026	2,868	2,877
<i>Post-Office Department:</i>				
Office Postmaster-General	17	17	17	17
Office Assistant Attorney-General	4	4	4	4
Office First Assistant Postmaster-General	85	90	90	90
Office Second Assistant Postmaster-General	100	99	99	99
Office Third Assistant Postmaster-General	87	87	87	87
Dead-Letter Office	110	110	110	110
Office Superintendent of Foreign Mails	11	11	11	11
Office Superintendent of Money Order System	66	66	66	66
Office Mail Depredations	12	12	12	12
Office of Topographer	26	26	23	24
Office Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent	79	79	79	79
Total, Post-Office Department	597	601	598	599
<i>Department of Justice:</i>				
Attorney-General's Office	64	64	64	64
Solicitor of the Treasury, office	16	16	16	16
Court-house, District of Columbia	17	17	17	17
Total, Department of Justice	97	97	97	97
Total, Executive Departments	8,095	8,152	7,927	7,905
Grand total of above	8,754	8,809	8,557	8,557

Object.	Appropriations, 1886.	Estimates, 1877.	House bill, 1887.	Senate committee, 1887.
Independent Treasury	219	221	218	219
Mints and assay offices	100	85	100	100
Government in the Territories	64	64	64	64
Surveyors-general	16	16	15	15
Judicial establishment	210	210	210	210
Court of Claims	9	10	9	10
Total	618	606	616	618
Grand total number of offices and employés	9,372	9,415	9,173	9,175

Net reduction in number made by House bill from appropriations for 1886..... 199

Net reduction in number in the Executive Departments made by House bill from appropriations for 1886..... 168

Net increase made to House bill by Senate committee..... 2

The following are the items in detail of increase and reduction in the appropriations for 1886, made by the bill as passed the House:

Increase made by House bill over appropriations for 1886.

Botanic Garden, additional assistants	\$1,173 75
First Comptroller's Office, clerical force	2,240 00
Second Auditor's Office	22,560 00
Treasurer's Office	1,600 00
Territorial governments, legislative expenses	57,725 00
Office Public Buildings and Grounds	3,320 00
Office Superintendent State, War, and Navy Department building	3,240 00
Hydrographic Office	8,020 00
Naval Observatory	400 00
Office of Secretary of the Interior	2,260 00
Patent Office	55,900 00
Bureau of Labor, clerical force and expenses	52,870 00
Office Commissioner of Railroads, salary of assistant bookkeeper	200 00
Carpeting, furniture, &c., for new Pension Office Building	28,550 00
Office Postmaster-General	6,000 00
Office First Assistant Postmaster-General	4,400 00
Money-Order Office	240 00
Office Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent	1,080 00
Total increase	251,778 75

Reduction made by House bill over appropriations for 1886.

Senate—Principally on account of difference between short and long session and omission to provide for clerks to Senators	70,853 18
House—Difference between short and long session	28,177 60
Public Printer—Salary	500 00
Library of Congress—Purchase of works of art and publication of Force's American Archives	8,000 00
Executive Office—Clerical force	2,200 00
Salary of the Vice-President	5,000 00
Department of State—Preparation, &c., of Statutes at Large	1,000 00
Office of the Secretary of the Treasury—Clerical force	2,160 00
Second Comptroller's Office	20,300 00
Third Auditor's Office	26,340 00
Sixth Auditor's Office	14,320 00
Register's Office	22,700 00
Bureau of Statistics—statistics of foreign and internal commerce, and clerical force	3,840 00
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	7,280 00

8 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Bureau of Navigation	\$200 00
Office Standard Weights and Measures	4,253 50
Office of Director of the Mint	1,500 00
Miscellaneous expenses Treasury Department	15,250 00
Office Commissioner of Internal Revenue	23,400 00
Pay of internal revenue collectors and their deputies	50,000 00
Pay of internal revenue agents and subordinate officers	200,000 00
Independent treasury—engraving checks and drafts, &c	24,080 00
Mints and assay offices, principally for wages of workmen, at San Francisco mint	77,250 00
Quartermaster-General's Office, claims branch, &c	57,900 00
Surgeon-General's Office	20,000 00
Paymaster-General's Office	7,200 00
Office Rebellion Records	4,900 00
Rent, \$1,500; postage, \$500; stationery, \$5,000; and miscellaneous expenses, \$3,500—War Department	10,500 00
General Land Office	1,550 00
Indian Office	5,400 00
Pension Office, clerical force	147,150 00
Pension Office, expenses of traveling examiners	70,000 00
	<u>217,150 00</u>
Bureau of Education, collecting statistics, books, &c	1,000 00
Rent of buildings, Interior Department	28,724 00
Expenses of preparing the official register	4,000 00
Offices of surveyors-general, salaries and expenses	44,042 00
Office Second Assistant Postmaster-General	600 00
Topographer's office	3,920 00
Miscellaneous expenses, Post-Office Department	14,200 00
Publication of Official Postal Guide	11,000 00
Department of Justice	600 00
Salaries of district judges, California and eastern district Louisiana	1,500 00
Total reduction	<u>1,042,790 28</u>
Net reduction made by House bill from appropriation for 1886	<u>791,011 53</u>

The following shows the changes made by the House bill in the numerical force of the following branches of the public service as provided for fiscal year 1886:

Increase:

House of Representatives	1
Botanic Garden	3
First Comptroller's office	2
Second Auditor's Office	27
Fourth Auditor's Office	2
Office Commissioner Public Buildings and Grounds	2
Hydrographic Office	1
Office Secretary of the Interior	4
Patent Office	55
Bureau of Labor	40
Office First Assistant Postmaster-General	5
Total increase	<u>142</u>

Reduction:

Senate	31
Executive Office	2
Office Secretary of the Treasury	1
Second Comptroller's Office	6
Third Auditor's Office	21
Sixth Auditor's Office	7
Treasurer's Office	2
Register's Office	20
Light-House Board Office	2
Bureau of Statistics	2

Reduction—Continued.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	8
Office of Standard Weights and Measures.....	4
Office Director of the Mint.....	1
Office Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	26
Quartermaster-General's Office.....	34
Surgeon-General's Office.....	20
Paymaster-General's Office.....	6
Rebellion Records Office.....	5
General Land Office.....	6
Indian Office.....	3
Pension Office.....	128
Office Second Assistant Postmaster-General.....	1
Office of Topographer.....	3
Offices of assistant treasurers.....	1
Surveyors-general.....	1
Total reduction.....	341
Net reduction.....	199
Net reduction in the Executive Departments.....	168

The foregoing show a net reduction in the Executive Departments of 168 persons. Of this number, the mandatory provisions of the act of March 3, 1885, provided for a reduction of 133 persons in the clerical force of the Pension Office, and 21 persons in the office of the Quartermaster-General. Adding these together, the net reduction over that provided for in the act of March 3, 1885, is, in all, 14 persons as the bill came from the House of Representatives.

The following are the changes in amounts of House bill made by the committee, namely:

Increase made to House bill.

Office of Public Printer.....	\$500 00
Library of Congress.....	2,240 00
Department of State.....	3,800 00
Office of First Comptroller.....	3,200 00
Office Treasurer of the United States.....	1,661 60
Bureau of Statistics.....	1,860 00
Bureau of Weights and Measures.....	1,912 00
Internal Revenue service.....	150,000 00
Offices of assistant treasurers United States.....	5,200 00
Alaska Territory.....	900 00
Care of building corner Seventeenth and F streets.....	2,090 00
Repair of same.....	2,000 00
Office of Secretary of the Navy.....	1,000 00
Nautical Almanac Office.....	180 00
Hydrographic Office.....	100 00
Bureau of Construction and Repair.....	1,600 00
Bureau of Steam-Engineering.....	1,800 00
Office of the Secretary of the Interior: Increase of Board of Pension Appeals, two land inspectors, expenses, &c.....	25,240 00
Indian Office.....	300 00
Pension Office.....	1,250 00
Offices of Surveyors-General.....	1,700 00
Topographic Office, Post-Office Department.....	720 00
Department of Justice.....	1,300 00
Office of Solicitor of the Treasury.....	500 00
United States district judges, restoring salaries.....	1,500 00
Court of Claims.....	900 00
Total increase.....	213,453 60

Reduction from House bill.

Senate (net).....	\$42 00
Office of Secretary.....	1,860 00
Office Second Comptroller.....	3,300 00
Office Second Auditor.....	720 00

10 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Signal Office	\$10,000 00
Quartermaster-General's Office	2,500 00
Surgeon-General's Office	14,400 00
Office of Rebellion Records	27,380 00
Office Public Buildings and Grounds	660 00
General Land Office	7,450 00
Patent Office	500 00
Bureau of Labor	60 00
Office of Commissioner of Railroads	200 00
Office of Geological Survey	1,500 00
Rent of buildings for Interior Department	11,376 00
Total reduction	81,948 00
Net increase made to House bill as reported to the Senate	131,505 60

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State appeared before the committee and submitted the following requests for additions to the House bill and changes therein. Of these the committee recommend an addition of one clerk, of class 3, and one telegraph operator, at \$1,200, and an appropriation of \$1,000 for editing and preparing the Statutes at Large of the Forty-ninth Congress.

Statement of Secretary of State showing the additional items of appropriation (legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill) asked for on behalf of the Department of State (See Estimates, 1886-'87, pp. 15, 17.)

[Page 20, line 460.]

1. Stenographer to the Secretary of State—

Last year	\$1,800
Asked	2,000

This increase of compensation is asked for on account of the important and confidential character of the office to which it relates. The first appropriation for a stenographer to the Secretary of State was made in the deficiency act of March 3, 1885, and was at the rate of \$2,000 a year; which, it may also be observed, is the rate of compensation allowed the stenographer of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[Page 20, line 472.]

2. Two index clerks, whose duty shall be to make subject and synoptical indexes of the correspondence of the Department of State, at \$1,500 each.. \$3,600

It is proposed hereby to add two new clerks, of the fourth class, to the roll of the Department.

The efficiency of the Department demands the promptest and most intelligent response to all demands upon the Bureau of Indexes and Archives. It is not enough to keep a list of correspondence in the order of its reception or dispatch. That, like the accessions catalogue of a library or a merchant's day-book, is the raw material from which the true classification and arrangement of the records is made. Although seven or eight of the clerks of highest intelligence and longest experience are assigned to this Bureau, it is impracticable to do more than keep up the entry registers. The work of the Department is rapidly increasing, the amount of correspondence has doubled within the past four or five years. The constant labor of the entry and recording clerks is inadequate to keep up the synoptical and subject indexes, which are now some four years behind. This entails much loss of time, and many pages of entry must be run over to find a paper which could be placed in a moment were the card subject indexes brought down to date.

To accomplish these only the most experienced clerical aid is serviceable. The few men who are competent, through training and linguistic knowledge, to conduct this work cannot be taken from the other bureaus of the Department unless their places can be filled by equally competent and intelligent clerks.

Hence the indispensable recommendation that the clerks to be appointed to this special duty should be of the fourth or \$1,800 class.

It would be worse than useless to set new, raw men at work on such a task. And if the synoptical and subject indexes are suffered to fall still farther behind, the diffi-

culty of promptly and efficiently meeting the daily demands upon the Bureau for ordinary information will greatly increase and, in a short time, become practically insurmountable.

[Page 20, line 462.]

3. Two clerks to assist in the compilation and publication of the monthly consular reports, at \$1,600 each \$3,200

The publication of the monthly consular reports was begun, under authority of statute, in 1880. The utility of the undertaking was soon evident. Additional appropriations have from time to time permitted the development of the work, until now, with a greatly increased circulation, the publication reaches a very large circle of interested persons at home and abroad. Besides the regular monthly issues, *special numbers* are issued from time to time, giving the reports of the consuls on the particular subjects and industries concerning which the Department calls for information in response to the public demand.

Much labor of a peculiarly responsible character is thus entailed on the Bureau of Statistics, which has these publications in charge. Its working force now consists of a chief of Bureau, an assistant, at \$1,800; one clerk, at \$1,600, and three copyists. All the labor of compilation, editing, revising, proof correcting, and distribution falls on the chief and his two assistants, who are often obliged to work far beyond the usual departmental hours to accomplish their ordinary task. Thus overburdened, it is quite impossible for the Bureau to respond to even the most simple demands upon it for statistical information, without neglecting the work to which Congress and the public attach so much importance; and so the supplementary duty of the Bureau of Statistics has superseded the indispensable duty for which it was established.

Two clerks of the third or \$1,600 grade are asked for. It is thought that for this salary men can be obtained possessing the necessary qualifications, which are quickness and accuracy as calculators, *knowledge of one or more tongues, editorial ability, facility of composition, expression, and condensation*, and the typographical knowledge necessary to accurate proof-reading.

In this way not only can more useful extension be given to the work of collecting and distributing the monthly reports, but the *statistical function* of the Bureau, which is really its most indispensable feature, can be set on a proper footing and receive the attention which it is impossible to give it now, even with greatly increased hours of labor.

[Page 20, line 463.]

4. One telegraph operator \$1,200

The telegraphing of the Department of State is undoubtedly equal to, if not greater than, that of any other Executive Department. Besides a very large domestic correspondence, it embraces correspondence with our ministers and consuls all over the world, which latter, being mostly in cipher, requires great efficiency and care on the part of the operator who conducts it. Various other Departments are provided with telegraph operators, but the Department of State never has been. The Department has had the good fortune to find among its clerks a knowledge of telegraphy, but this knowledge can be utilized only at the expense of the clerical needs of the Department.

[Page 20, line 467.]

5. Extra clerical labor to enable the Secretary of State to respond to calls of Congress for copies of correspondence and documents, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of State. \$5,000

Section 4 of the legislative, executive, and judicial act of August 5, 1882, makes it impossible to employ any clerical service in the Departments unless in pursuance of specific appropriation therefor at fixed compensation.

The force of the Department of State is, even under ordinary circumstances, inadequate to discharge all the duties devolving upon it. When Congress is in session it frequently happens that urgent demands are made upon the Department for copies of important documents, which it is quite impossible to fill with promptness. *Many of the papers called for, being in foreign tongues, require to be translated before they can be transmitted to Congress and printed as public documents.* BUT ONE TRANSLATOR is authorized by the appropriation acts, and one man cannot, of course, respond to the extraordinary demand thus entailed, in addition to the onerous labor of his regular duty.

Several important matters referred to in the President's annual message are not yet in a condition for submission to Congress, because it is simply impossible to give the clerical labor to their preparation. The concluding part of the Congo Conference of Berlin and the important protocols of the Berne Copyright Conference of 1885 are among these. If these were called for by Congress it is doubtful whether they could be completed, with their lengthy translations, before the end of the present long session.

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In the short sessions of the alternate years the demand is greater. At times the whole force of the Department, including chiefs of bureaus and assistant secretaries, is pressed into the mechanical work of copying and translating long after regular hours.

The \$5,000 asked for is intended as an emergency fund. In cases of urgency, a sufficient number of skilled translators, draftsmen, copyists, and type-writers can be temporarily employed from outside to prepare in a few days what could not now be done in less than as many weeks or months. It is not proposed to employ any regularly compensated labor. The Secretary is to be the sole judge of the sufficiency of the emergency, and only such extraneous help will be employed and for such time as will be found absolutely necessary. The sum asked, \$5,000, is merely a maximum, and it is intended to keep the expenditure as far within that limit as possible.

6. Contingent expenses of the Department of State, horses—wagons, clocks, electrical apparatus, &c. Last year \$4,800. This year, \$5,000 is asked.

The itemized lists of expenses under this head, as found in the printed reports of the Treasury Department, show that the utmost economy is exercised and only for legitimate purposes. The necessity for repairs and expenses of this class increases with the lapse of time; it costs more to keep old things in serviceable condition than new, and this fact alone suffices to explain the small increase asked.

7. Historical Register, Department of State. To enable the purchase of the manuscript prepared by John H. Haswell (the printing and binding of 5,000 copies thereof being authorized) \$6,000

The accompanying executive documents (No. 124, H. R., Forty-eighth Congress, first session, and No. 110, H. R., Forty-eighth Congress, second session) sufficiently explain and justify this recommendation.

8. Printing press and printing, Department of State \$5,000

One of the most necessary adjuncts of every well-regulated foreign office is a confidential press, to print copies of correspondence which it may be necessary to send at once to legations and consulates abroad for their information. The Department of State is probably the only one of the more important foreign offices of the world not so provided. Pen copies can only be prepared at great loss of time and labor and heavy expense.

This insures (1) accuracy in copies of important dispatches; (2) confidential secrecy; (3) promptitude; (4) easy multiplication of copies when needed; (5) enables each of our ministers to understand what the others are doing, and promotes co-operation.

This work cannot be conveniently performed at the Government Printing Office. Much time is lost, and days are necessary to compose, revise, correct, and print a paper which could be finished on a confidential press in a few hours. The appropriation for the Department's printing is barely sufficient for its ordinary routine work, such as consular circulars, blanks, blank books, &c. The Department has lately been obliged, through the exhaustion of this appropriation, to countermand a requisition for the printing of a draft-treaty. To preserve secrecy in a great establishment like the Government Printing Office is difficult, and requires extraordinary precautions.

The sum asked will afford a complete outfit, hand press, fonts of type, and all accessories for the service required.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Civil Service Commission made several requests for additions to the House bill. The following statement was submitted by the president of the Commission as additions necessary to the efficient conduct of the work of the Commission:

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1886.

SIR: I send to you, for consideration of your committee, some suggestions relative to appropriations for the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

The Commission needs what it now asks the Senate to add to the act as it passed the House.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

A. P. EDGERTON,
President, &c.

Hon. WM. P. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1886.

The Civil Service Commission respectfully submits to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and through it to the Senate, the needs of the Commission for appropriations additional to those fixed by the House of Representatives, and herewith transmit a brief statement of the amounts required.

The three additional clerks asked for are absolutely necessary for a proper discharge of the routine business the Commission and keeping of its records.

The appropriation for traveling expenses of examiners should be increased \$1,000. The House, by confining the appropriation to the three Commissioners and the chief examiner, makes the examinations required by law in all the States and Territories an impossibility. The three Commissioners and the chief examiner have office duties which preclude their attendance at all examinations. No more effective mode of defeating the objects of the Commission could be devised. Examinations upon special subjects are frequently required in several States at the same time, and expert examiners are necessary and could not be supplied unless this restriction be removed.

For contingent expenses an additional \$1,000 is necessary.

It seems to be determined that the Commission must change its quarters, and perhaps rightly, for it has not sufficient room for its business where it now is, and it has been notified by the Agricultural Department to leave July 1.

In pursuance of this requirement, the Secretary of the Interior leased for the use of the Commission the building No. 1405 H street, which was admirably adapted for its use, and convenient to all the Departments and to the Capitol, for the sum of \$2,400 per annum, including furniture.

The lease was made from the 1st of June to July 1, with an agreement that it was to be continued for the year.

The Appropriations Committee of the House struck out from the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior the \$2,400 asked for the payment of the rent, and has included in another appropriation bill the sum of \$11,000 for fitting up rooms in the court-house building on Judiciary Square for the use of the Commission.

When this work can be done is uncertain; and, in the judgment of the Commission, it would be economy to make the appropriation for the rent of 1405 H street for the year ensuing, and thereby enable the court-house building to be more economically changed, if on further examination it should be deemed advisable.

A. P. EDGERTON,
President, &c.

Hon. WM. B. ALLISON,
Chairman, &c., United States Senate.

[U. S. Civil Service Commission. Suggestions relative to appropriations.]

CLERICAL FORCE.

The clerical force of the Commission now consists, besides the secretary and stenographer, of one clerk of class 2 and one clerk of class 1. The appropriation bill just passed by the House provides for the same force for the coming year. It is utterly inadequate, being barely sufficient (with the help of the messenger, an expert typewriter, and the laborer, who is constantly employed on clerical work) for the dispatch of the absolutely current work, leaving important records and tabulations which should be kept up to date untouched.

It is therefore recommended that to the present force there be added *one clerk of class 3 and two clerks at \$1,000*, and that the designation of the stenographer be changed to *stenographer and certification clerk*, and his salary be increased from \$1,800 to \$2,000. The work of this clerk is confidential and highly important, and it is believed that a salary of \$2,000 is not excessive.

Present appropriation.

3 Commissioners at \$3,500.....	\$10,500
1 chief examiner at.....	3,000
1 secretary at.....	2,000
1 stenographer at.....	1,800
1 clerk, class 2, at.....	1,400
1 clerk, class 1, at.....	1,200
1 messenger at.....	800
1 laborer at.....	660
	<hr/>
	21,400

To be added for 1886-'87: One clerk, class 3, and two clerks at \$1,000.

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TRAVELING EXPENSES.

The current appropriation for *traveling expenses* is \$3,500. An increase of \$1,000 is desired, the present appropriation not being sufficient to enable the Commission to exercise a proper supervision of the local examining boards and to hold examinations in the various States and Territories as often as the law and the needs of the service require.

Necessary traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission:

Present.....	\$3,500
Desired.....	4,500

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

An increase of \$1,000 is also desired in the appropriation for contingent expenses.

The present appropriation of \$3,000 is barely adequate under existing conditions, and will be insufficient, if the Commission is obliged to move and settle in new quarters, as now seems probable.

Four thousand dollars should be appropriated under this head.

Contingent expenses.—Furniture and repair of furniture, carpets, file-cases and file-boxes, papers, books, type-writers, stationery, printing, advertising, telegraphing, telephone service, type-writing, ice, car-tickets, and other absolutely necessary expenses, including heating, lighting, and altering rooms, and care of same.

Present.....	\$3,000
Desired.....	4,000

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., March 29, 1886.

[MEMORANDUM OF DUTIES PERTAINING TO THE OFFICE OF CHIEF EXAMINER.]

(1) The receipt, examination, approval, acknowledgment, and custody of all applications for examination, filed at Washington, and the conduct of all correspondence connected therewith.

(2) The notification of applicants for examination, and the conduct of all correspondence with applicants and others relative to examinations, and the times, places, and character thereof.

(3) The correspondence with local boards of examiners, customs and postal, eleven of the former and twenty-seven of the latter, relative to examinations held by such boards, all such examinations being authorized by the Commission through the chief examiner.

(4) The preparation, printing, and supplying of all questions used in postal and customs examinations, except in the case of a few technical examinations on special subjects; and in these the questions are submitted to the chief examiner for approval, and are printed under his direction and supervision.

(5) The reports of all local examinations are referred to him for inspection, and the statistics of such examinations are tabulated under his direction. These statistics include a complete record of all such examinations authorized and held, their character, questions used, number, sex, age, education, and occupation of applicants, and the results of the examination of each.

(6) The general supervision of the work of all boards of examiners, in order to secure accuracy, uniformity, and justice in all their proceedings.

(7) The making of arrangements, and the execution of the same, for all examinations for the departmental service, whether held at Washington or elsewhere, and a majority of these examinations are personally conducted by him, and are under his direction and supervision.

(8) All questions used in departmental examinations are prepared by him personally or under his direction, and embrace, in addition to the subjects of the general and limited examination, questions in government, constitutional and international law, the law of evidence, pension and patent law and practice, medical science, military and nautical science and affairs, mathematics and general science, topographical, mechanical, and architectural drawing, proof-reading, type-writing, stenography, telegraphy, book-keeping and accounts, and other subjects.

(9) The consideration of all appeals from the marking of boards of examiners and the making of a written report to the Commission in each case. This work, essentially judicial, is often difficult and delicate, requiring much time and the consulting of many authorities.

(10) The preparation and mailing to all departmental applicants of a certificate of standing, and the correspondence arising thereon.

In addition to the foregoing, there are many other matters that engage the attention and occupy much of the time of the chief examiner, which cannot be easily described, but which grow out of his relations to the Commission and to the whole work committed to it. No small part of his time, during office hours, is occupied in personal interviews with applicants and their friends.

In the performance of all these various and exacting duties the chief examiner has the assistance of two clerks, whose office hours are from 9 a. m. till 5.30 p. m., instead of 9 a. m. till 4 p. m., as in the Departments, and the chief examiner finds it necessary to prolong his hours of labor until midnight four nights in each week, and with that is not able to keep up with the work.

Heretofore the chief examiner has been compelled to be much away from Washington in the discharge of his duties, traveling in the last three years over 200,000 miles, often holding examinations at different points on successive days, going from point to point at night.

The burden is now too heavy to be borne by one man with the clerical assistance now provided, and for its adequate and satisfactory performance an additional clerk and an assistant chief examiner are required.

An additional clerk is also needed in the part of the work more immediately under the direction of the secretary of the Commission. Both the messenger and laborer of the Commission, in addition to doing the proper work of their respective grades, are compelled to perform clerical work constantly, the former being an expert type-writer.

A. P. EDGERTON,

President Civil Service Commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The committee add two clerks of class three in the office of the First Comptroller, urged strongly by the Comptroller as necessary in the following letter laid before the committee, and subsequently recommended by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, as shown by letter hereafter mentioned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1886.

HON. JAMES B. BECK,
United States Senate:

DEAR SIR: I see by the morning paper that the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill has passed the House.

The provisions of the bill, as respects my bureau, do not give me the force that is requisite to carry on efficiently the duties of this office.

When I took charge of the office the business was very considerably behind. Judge Lawrence, in his last report, had stated that the land division was more than a year behind, and attributed it to want of clerical force. I found that there were six details of clerks from other bureaus at the time. I soon saw that two, who were on work that was not much needed, could be spared, and so recommended, when they were transferred to other bureaus, leaving me with four details.

I have watched the workings of the office very closely, and have to say that while we have gained in some directions, yet the work has increased, and in the absence of these details could not be properly performed. I ask the House committee to give me these four details, and that some of them be of a higher grade, because this office is the final accounting office and needs clerks of superior qualifications. By the bill, as it has passed the House, I am only given one additional clerk at \$1,400, and one copyist at \$840.

Now, I beg to state that at the commencement of the next fiscal year if the details are taken away, as it is understood it is the intention of the Secretary, it will be impossible to keep up with the current work. Besides, there are nearly one hundred cases that ought to be prepared for suit, out of which I think a considerable amount could be realized, which cannot be done with the present force. We have occasionally stopped other business and brought suit upon some of these old bonds, some of them running back for fifteen years, and have collected several thousand dollars. How much can be collected on the other old bonds I do not know, but I believe very much more than would pay for five times the labor that is required.

You and the Senate committee are apprised that I have endeavored to discharge my whole duty, and the clerks have worked well and are still working well. I would not, as you know, ask for these additional clerks if I did not need them, and I respectfully ask for two more clerks, in addition to what the House has given me, of class 3, for the reason, as I have said above, that I need higher grade clerks. Three or four of the best clerks I had have been taken from me, because they could obtain

greater pay in other bureaus, by which my office has been much crippled in its operations. You may say that I ought not to have permitted them to go, but it seemed hard not to permit the men to go where they could obtain more pay. Others have been put in their places, but it really seems necessary, in order that I may retain my clerks, that these additional clerks of class 3 be given me.

There are some other things that I would be glad to state before the committee in person, if permitted to do so, and if the subcommittee having this bill in charge would hear me for five or ten minutes, to explain more minutely this matter, I should be very glad to have the opportunity of so doing. I write this because I do not know who may be on that subcommittee, and if it is proper you can hand it to Mr. Allison, who is the chairman of the general committee. I ask that you will in justice to me and to the public service have this matter laid before the committee; but I repeat again that I would not ask for this if I did not regard it as absolutely necessary in order to carry on the business of this bureau promptly and efficiently. I should see you in person about this matter, but will be out of the city for two or three days; and then, I suppose, you would rather have it stated fully in writing.

Yours,

M. J. DURHAM,
Comptroller.

The Senate committee recommend twenty-five copyists, instead of eighteen as provided by the House, to be employed in restoring and repairing worn-out and defaced rolls, and also in lieu of fixed compensation approximate a gross sum. This addition was made by the committee on the urgent request of the Second Auditor and recommended by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury. Below is the letter of the Auditor sent to the Secretary and by him transmitted to the committee.

At the request of the committee, the Second Auditor appeared before them and explained in detail the condition of the rolls, and also made explanation respecting the additional clerks needed for examination of accounts showing moneys due the Soldiers' Home, and from this statement it is clear to the committee that, if this work is continued, five clerks should be added to the number provided for in the House bill, in order to keep fully occupied the clerks provided for in the office of the Second Comptroller who are engaged upon like work in that office.

The committee requested a further statement in writing from the Second Auditor, which was furnished and is herewith printed. The committee recommend that the items for adjusting the accounts of the Soldiers' Home be stricken out, because they believe that this expense should, if possible, be avoided, so far as respects the examination of these old accounts. The Second Auditor states clearly their condition in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, of date of June 18, 1886, an extract from which is as follows:

SOLDIERS' HOME ACCOUNTS.

The act of March 3, 1851 (sections 4814-4824, Revised Statutes), creating a Home for certain classes of honorably discharged enlisted men, set apart and appropriated for the support of said Home, among other moneys, "all forfeitures on account of desertion and all moneys belonging to the estates of deceased soldiers which are or may be unclaimed for the period of three years subsequent to the death of such soldiers."

Payments to the Home from these sources having fallen very much behind, complaints were made by the Board of Commissioners, and the matter was inquired into by a committee of the Senate. The result was that Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1853, appropriated \$10,000 for additional clerical force to be used in adjusting the accounts of the Home. A like amount was appropriated in 1854 and in 1885, and the clerks thus provided have settled the accounts for unclaimed moneys up to December, 1881. There is a question, however, whether the Home has received, and, if not, whether it is entitled to, all moneys belonging to the estates of such soldiers as died more than three years prior to the passage of the act of 1851, and that question will doubtless come up for consideration as soon as the deserter cases, which are now being settled, shall have been disposed of.

With regard to forfeitures on account of desertion, it was found that, with very few exceptions, the accounts of those deserters who never returned to the Army had not been adjusted, and that the Home was consequently entitled to a settlement reaching back to the close of the war of 1812, beyond which the files of this office do not extend. As all of the data necessary to the adjustment of these accounts could not be obtained from the Second Auditor's files, the Adjutant-General of the Army has been called upon for such information as the records of his office afford, including lists of deserters, clothing accounts, &c.

Up to June 30 fifty-one settlements had been made in cases of soldiers who deserted between 1815 and 1830, the amount accruing to the Home being \$88,333.28, of which \$86,288.63 has been passed to the credit of the permanent fund established by the act of 1883. These settlements, however, do not include all the desertions between the years named, the lists having been taken up in alphabetical instead of chronological order. It is scarcely possible to say, even approximately, how long it will take to bring this business up to date, and there is as much uncertainty as to the amount involved. In the first place, the number of desertions prior to 1867 is not known; secondly, although it is known that some payments on accounts of forfeitures between 1851 and 1861 were made to the Home, a proper record of such payments was not kept; and, thirdly, the average forfeiture per capita is a matter of conjecture.

From 1867 to 1885, inclusive, there were 82,710 desertions from the United States Army, an average of 4,353 per annum. The same rate from 1861 to 1866, inclusive, would give 26,118 more, making a total of 108,828 for twenty-five years. Assuming that 50 per cent. of these deserters returned to the ranks, and that the Home has already received all it is entitled to on their account, there will be 54,414 unsettled cases since 1861. If the amount forfeited does not exceed \$20 per capita, which is believed to be a moderate estimate, the amount involved will be \$1,088,280. But the number of desertions during the war was far in excess of the average given above, and the accrued installments of bounty forfeited by deserters during that period will greatly increase the average per capita. If these facts, together with the forfeitures prior to 1861, be taken into account, I think it will be safe to say that the arrearages due the Home are not less than \$1,500,000.

The following communication relating to the Soldiers' Home has been received by the committee:

SOLDIERS' HOME, June 27, 1886.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of sending you the memorandum I took to the Capitol this morning. I don't know that it will be of any use to you, but it may be convenient.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brevet Major-General.

Statement of the governor of the Home respecting its organization and funds.

The Soldiers' Home was established in 1851, under the name of the "Military Asylum." The funds set apart for its support were:

(1) Unexpended balance of appropriation March 2, 1847, for discharged soldiers of Mexican war disabled by wounds.

(2) Amount of a contribution levied by General Scott on the City of Mexico for services of a military police, \$118,791.19.

(3) Fines imposed by court-martial on enlisted men after deducting amounts due United States.

(4) All forfeitures for desertions.

(5) A proportion of all hospital and post funds.

(6) Estates of deceased soldiers unclaimed by heirs.

(7) A tax on the pay of all enlisted men of 25 cents per man. (Now reduced to 12½ cents.)

None of these funds were public funds *unearned*. The good soldier does the duty of the bad one, does his work for him, and receives only the pay *due* for it. There was difficulty at first in getting old soldiers to enter the institution. The very name implied that they were paupers. The name was changed from the "Military Asylum" to the "Soldiers' Home," and pains were taken to explain that the funds were all derived from the soldiers themselves; and not from the public; that the enlisted men had earned the money, and that it was a joint contribution. It is one of the inducements held out to men to enlist, and it retains many in the service until they have completed the necessary qualifications, as it assures them against becoming paupers.

To change the present system would have a very bad effect on the morale of the men, both at the Home and in the Army. What is now a matter of pride to many of

these old men, that they helped to create the institution and are living in their own homes, owned by themselves, will be changed to mortification that they are in the position of paupers.

Had the accounts been kept settled by the Treasury, as they ought to have been, the institution would now be established on a firm basis. It has lost the interest on all unsettled accounts, and as a consequence has to live partly on its capital. Unless these accounts are settled soon, and the money already appropriated set apart and vested in the institution, ascertained and carried to its credit, it will break down.

There is not now sufficient accommodation for the inmates. There are 219 living outside on money commutation, and many are turned away because there is not room to accommodate them. A new building is required to furnish kitchen and mess-room for all, and dormitories for 200 men. There are now 654 inmates, and they are much crowded. The estimated cost of the new building, with central heating and cooking apparatus, will be near \$175,000, which must be paid from the permanent fund, now drawing interest, unless these accounts can be more rapidly adjusted. (A new hospital now required.)

The income of the Home from October 1, 1884, to June 1, 1885, was \$102,841.46; from October 1, 1885, to June 1, 1886, \$99,067.73, a diminution of \$3,773.73. The number of members on the rolls October 1, 1885, was 801; the number on the rolls June 26, 1886, is 873—an increase of 72 inmates, with a diminution of \$3,773.73.

We are living beyond our means; that is, beyond our adjusted credits, and the excess is eating into capital. If required, the Home can well afford to pay for such clerical force as may be needful to prevent such a result; at any rate, for so much more force as is needful beyond what Congress is willing to give.

The clerical force needed for this work for the current fiscal year in the office of the Second Comptroller and in the office of the Second Auditor will cost \$14,100, and, as shown by the letter above quoted, it is uncertain how long this force must continue in order to bring up the arrearages. It seems to the committee that this expense might be more properly devoted directly to the support of the Home, and that in some way there ought to be a composition or adjustment by the payment of a gross sum to cover whatever the Government is required by law to devote to the Home, and therefore think it wise to suspend wholly these examinations for the present, until the whole question is examined by the proper committees of Congress.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1886.

SIR: In my estimate of the amount required for "salaries, Second Auditor's Office, 1887," I submitted the following additional items:

Four clerks of class 4, in lieu of six clerks of class 1 to be dropped.

Twenty-five copyists, at \$840 each.

Eleven clerks at \$840, and one at \$720, for the Soldiers' Home accounts.

The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, makes no provision for additional fourth-class clerks, and allows eighteen instead of twenty-five copyists, and eight instead of twelve clerks for Soldiers' Home accounts.

As my estimate was the result of full and deliberate consideration, with the best interests of the public service in view, and as further experience and reflection have only confirmed my opinion as to the propriety of said estimate, I deem it incumbent upon me to respectfully urge that the matter be brought to the notice of the honorable chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, in order that it may receive the attention of that committee.

The urgent necessity of having copies made of worn and defaced muster-rolls is fully set forth in my annual report for 1885; and in a letter which accompanied the estimate (see inclosure No. 1) I asked for twenty-five copyists, not because there is not work for more, but because a larger number cannot at present be profitably employed.

As to the Soldiers' Home accounts I respectfully invite attention to the inclosed extract from my annual report, and the copy of a letter dated October 28, 1885. (See inclosure No. 2.)

With regard to an increase in the number of clerks of class 4, I would say that this office has a smaller proportion of clerks of that grade than any Bureau of the Department from the First Comptroller's office to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, inclusive. Taking the classified service of these Bureaus it is found that the percentage of fourth class clerks ranges from less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{17}{39}$) in the Second Auditor's office to more than 21 per cent. ($\frac{1}{3}$) in the Second Comptroller's office.

As a result of the slowness of promotion it may be mentioned that since 1870, more than two hundred and sixty competent clerks have resigned from this office, or been transferred to other branches of the public service, for the purpose of obtaining higher salaries; but during that period no clerk has sought a transfer to this office.

In connection with subject of promotion, I inclose a copy of my remarks on the clerical force of the office taken from the report for 1885. (Inclosure No. 3.)

My attention having been called to the fact that if an appropriation be made for copyists only, there might be some question as to whether a person employed as a copyist could be used for repairing muster-rolls, I have the honor to recommend that the words "and repairs of muster and pay rolls" be inserted after the word "copyist" in line 709 of the legislative bill as reported to the House. There is a large number of rolls in need of repair. Some have been accidentally torn, but the majority are simply worn by repeated folding. These can be put in serviceable order by a little timely attention, and it is therefore important that provision be made for repairs as well as for copying.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. DAY,
Auditor.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Second Auditor to Secretary of Treasury, June 18, 1886.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WORN AND DEFACED RECORDS.

Soon after the close of the war it was found that many muster and pay rolls of the volunteer forces had become worn and torn. Paper of a very poor quality had been used, consisting in some instances of cotton fiber, terra alba, and size, and the constant and not always careful handling to which the rolls had been subject in the settlement of claims for arrears of pay and bounty had reduced thousands of them to a very dilapidated condition. Various plans of restoring them were considered. Copying and photographing were rejected as too expensive. Repairing them with tracing muslin and common mucilage was found on trial to be objectionable, as the mucilage soon became discolored, and rendered the repaired portions illegible. Finally such rolls as were actually crumbling to pieces were copied, and the remainder were repaired with tracing muslin and a simple solution of gum arabic.

Since 1869—no record, having been kept prior to that year—622,768 rolls and vouchers have been so repaired, at an estimated cost of \$177,488.88, including about \$14,000 for materials. Most of the work was done by women detailed from other bureaus, so that the actual cost is not known. A large number of these rolls have again succumbed to the frequent handling they have undergone in this office and in the office of the Second Comptroller, many being almost undecipherable, and the time has arrived when the question of properly preserving those indispensable records must be promptly met. They are the only vouchers the Government possesses for payment of more than one thousand million dollars.

It is estimated that 50,000 rolls are in such a damaged state as to be beyond repair, and the number is rapidly increasing. I recommend that they be copied on bond paper—the kind used in the Army for several years past, the originals to be carefully preserved and the certified copies only to be used for reference. With this view I have submitted an estimate for twenty-five copyists, at \$840 each per annum.

Second Auditor to Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, September 19, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of the amount required for "Salaries, office of the Second Auditor," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

The condition of the public business recently intrusted to my charge, which will be set forth in some detail in my forthcoming report for the fiscal year 1885, does not admit of any appreciable reduction in the clerical force now allowed by law; but in the belief that a more liberal proportion of high-grade clerks will tend to promote the efficiency of the force, I have submitted an estimate for four clerks of class 4 in lieu of six clerks of class 1 to be dropped.

The work of the office is actually increasing and accumulating. The number of accounts and claims filed during the last fiscal year was 30,802, against 25,741 in 1884, 27,592 in 1883, 24,000 in 1882, and 18,917 in 1881. This increase is mainly attributable to recent legislation and decisions of the United States Supreme Court, under which new classes of claims have been and still are being presented in large numbers, claims for arrears of pay and bounty having increased from 8,682, in 1881, to 19,762, in 1885.

I deem it my duty to call attention to the condition of the muster and pay rolls of the volunteer army of 1861-'65. After twenty years' handling in this office and in the office of the Second Comptroller, many of these rolls (the paper being of miserable quality) are in a very dilapidated state. They had been repaired with tracing-matlin whenever practicable, but thousands of them are now beyond repair, and the only way of preserving these permanent records is to have them copied on bond-paper, the kind now used for Army muster-rolls, and carefully verified; the original rolls to be filed away, and the copies only to be used for reference. I am informed that at least 50,000 rolls are so mutilated and defaced that it is not prudent to use them, yet they are in constant requisition by clerks engaged in settling claims for arrears of pay and bounty, and have to be depended upon for information required by the Adjutant-General of the Army, the Third Auditor, the Commissioner of Pensions, and other officers.

The importance of preserving these muster and pay rolls can scarcely be overestimated. They not only contain the sole evidence in possession of the Government of the payment of more than \$1,060,000,000 to the 2,500,000 men who constituted our volunteer army, but they are absolutely indispensable to the transaction of the current business of the office.

In view of these facts, I have included in the regular estimate a provision for twenty-five copyists, at \$840 each per annum.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. DAY,
Auditor.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1885.

SIR: In reply to an inquiry from your office as to the number of clerks that will be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, for adjusting the accounts of the Soldiers' Home, I have the honor to say that, as the Second Comptroller has estimated for five clerks, the Second Auditor should have not less than twelve. At least two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the work of adjusting these accounts devolves upon this office. The Auditor's clerks collect the data from the files of the office and obtain all necessary information from the War Department. They also state the accounts, leaving nothing for the Comptroller's clerks to do but simply to revise and check what has already been done.

From the fact that the Comptroller asks for five clerks, at \$660 each, I infer that the employment of females is contemplated, but the work of this office in connection with Soldiers' Home accounts is not suitable for females, and their employment would not be advantageous. (If it be deemed advisable to keep within the limits of the appropriation heretofore granted—\$10,000 per annum—I ask for eight clerks, at \$840 each, and one at \$720 per annum, making a total of \$6,600.) But, considering the large arrearages of work connected with these accounts, which, at the present rate of progress, will take several years to dispose of, I suggest such an increase in the appropriation as will admit of the employment of twelve clerks in this office—eleven at \$840 each, and one at \$720 per annum. To give effect to this suggestion, I have added \$9,960 to the estimate for "Salaries, office of Second Auditor," for the fiscal year 1887, and trust the proposed increase will receive your recommendation.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. DAY,
Auditor.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Second Auditor to Secretary Treasury, June 18, 1886.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

CLERICAL FORCE.

The reduction of the clerical force and the increase of its efficiency are questions that have received, and will continue to receive, my earnest consideration.

As to the first question, I have reached the conclusion that the condition of the public business recently intrusted to my charge does not admit of any material re-

duction in the number of clerks now allowed by law. On the contrary, I have felt constrained to recommend the employment of additional temporary clerks for special service, namely, copying worn and defaced muster and pay rolls, and adjusting the accounts of the Soldiers' Home.

It will be seen by the statistics presented in this report that the number of accounts and claims of all kinds remaining unsettled at the close of the fiscal year 1885 was 44,395, and that the number disposed of during the same period was 29,088, or 2,424 per month. At this rate it would take the present force eighteen months to clear off accumulated work, even if the presentation of accounts and claims were to cease entirely. But the number presented is actually increasing, as the following figures show: In 1881, 18,917 accounts and claims were filed; in 1882, 24,000; in 1883, 27,592; in 1884, 25,741; and in 1885, 30,802.

As to the second question, I am of opinion that the efficiency of the force can be increased and maintained only by the prompt removal of clerks who are incompetent from any cause; by the appointment of none but active, intelligent, well-educated men, whose honesty and integrity are above suspicion, and by the promotion and encouragement of the most efficient and meritorious. In the belief that a more liberal proportion of high-grade clerks would be an important factor in improving the efficiency of the service, I have submitted an estimate for four additional clerks of class four, in lieu of six clerks of class one, to be dropped.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1886.

Hon. WM. B. ALLISON,

Chairman Senate Committee on Appropriations:

SIR: In accordance with your request I have the honor to submit the following statement touching the matters inquired into last evening:

CONDITION OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

On the 1st instant there were 49,007 unsettled accounts and claims on hand, of which 44,287 were claims for arrears of pay and bounty.

This class of claims has increased very largely during the last five years as the following figures show:

Claims received in the fiscal year 1881, 8,682; in 1882, 13,789; in 1883, 16,971; in 1884, 14,919; in 1885, 19,762, and from July 1, 1885, to May 31, 1886, 19,497.

The increase is chargeable to new legislation, decisions of the Supreme Court, and rulings of the Second Comptroller, recognizing the legal right of certain officers and men who served in the late war to bounties and other allowances heretofore denied them. The laws and decisions referred to are:

(1) Decision of Supreme Court, in *United States vs. Tyler* (105 U. S. Reports, 244), by which certain officers of the Army became entitled to additional longevity allowances under existing laws.

(2) Decision of Supreme Court in *United States vs. Morton* (112 U. S. Reports, 1), by which certain officers became entitled to credit for the time they had been cadets at West Point in computing their longevity pay, under the act of February 24, 1881 (21 Stat., 346).

(3) Decision of Supreme Court in *United States vs. Emory* (112 U. S. Reports, 512), by which certain officers became entitled to three months' extra pay under the acts of 1848 and 1879.

(4) Act June 3, 1884 (23 Stat., 34), under which many officers of volunteers are entitled to additional pay for services rendered.

(5) Act July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 119), to relieve certain soldiers from the charge of desertion.

(6) Act July 3, 1884 (23 Stat., 66), under which the legal representatives of certain deceased volunteer officers became entitled to three months' extra pay provided by the act of March 3, 1865 (13 Stat., 497).

(7) Ruling of Second Comptroller, November 25, 1881, under which certain officers became entitled to 33½ additional pay granted by the act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat., 435).

(8) Sundry rulings of Second Comptroller under which many claims for bounties and pay heretofore denied are being filed.

The increase in the number of demands upon the Government has necessarily increased the correspondence of the office—177,398 letters having been written during eleven months of the current fiscal year, against 136,319 in the entire fiscal year 1881.

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CLERICAL FORCE.

In my estimate I asked for four clerks of class 4, in lieu of six clerks of class 1, thus dropping two clerks and providing for the promotion of twelve without additional expense to the Government. I am confident that some provision by which efficient and deserving clerks could be promoted would tend to increase the general efficiency of the clerical force.

SOLDIERS' HOME ACCOUNTS.

By section 7, act March 3, 1851 (9 Stat., 596), the following moneys, among others, are set apart and appropriated for the support of the Soldiers' Home:

"All forfeitures on account of desertion.

"All moneys belonging to the estates of deceased soldiers which are now or may hereafter be unclaimed for the period of three years subsequent to the death of said soldier or soldiers."

The question whether this law was retroactive or only prospective does not seem to have been formally decided, but it was decided practically by the statement of an account on February 19, 1885, crediting the Home with \$1,298.76 forfeited by soldiers of the corps of artillery who deserted between June 30, 1815 and December 31, 1818. This account was certified by the Second Comptroller, March 6, 1885.

As it is a rule that "Each settlement made by the accounting officers is a ruling on the points involved in the account, whether or not a letter is written giving reasons for the decision" (2d Compt.'s Digest, vol. 2, sec. 4), the Comptroller's certificate settled the matter in question, and since then 180 settlements have been made crediting the Home with \$211,000 forfeited by soldiers who deserted between 1815 and 1845. In this connection I desire to say that, waiving the question of the retrospective operation of the act of 1851, that act has not been fully carried out as regards forfeitures since its passage. The accounts of soldiers who deserted since 1851 and never returned to the Army have not been settled. The amount forfeited by such soldiers is set apart and appropriated for the support of the Home by the act referred to and by section 4818, Revised Statutes, and is estimated to exceed \$1,000,000.

COPYING MUSTER AND PAY ROLLS.

As requested by you, I will give this matter thoughtful attention; meantime I beg leave to impress upon you the absolute necessity of providing for the preservation of such of the rolls as are beyond repair of any kind, and of such as may be saved by timely attention. The former must be copied, and the latter should be repaired with tracing muslin.

I would recall your attention to the fact that these rolls are in daily use in this office, and also in the office of the Second Comptroller, and to the further fact that by these rolls alone can it be determined whether claimants have or have not received their dues.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. DAY,
Auditor.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1886.

To the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations:

Learning you would hold a session to-day at 11 o'clock, and also that you did not desire your deliberations interrupted by personal calls from anybody, I write to say that at your earliest convenience I desire to be heard for a few moments in regard to the section of the House appropriation bill which relates to this Bureau.

It is quite important, I think, that I have the opportunity to suggest two or three amendments which by inadvertence, perhaps, were not adopted by the House committee.

Respectfully,

WM. F. SWITZLER,
Chief of Bureau.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to ask that your committee will make the following amendments in the appropriation for the Bureau of Statistics of this Department in House bill 8974, which has just passed the House of Representatives making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, &c., for the next fiscal year, to wit:

Strike out all after the word "each" in line 866 to the end of line 870, and insert the following:

"Two copyists at nine hundred dollars each; three copyists at eight hundred and forty dollars each; one messenger; one assistant messenger; one laborer; one female laborer at four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, forty-six thousand four hundred and twenty dollars."

This will leave the appropriation substantially as for the current fiscal year. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics informs me that he has found that the present force is required to properly perform the work devolving upon the Bureau.

Very respectfully,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. WM. B. ALLISON,
Chairman Senate Committee on Appropriations.

BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,
UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, June 7, 1886.

SIR: Referring to the appropriation for the office of construction of standard weights and measures on page 39 of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, &c., reported by Hon. W. S. Holman in the House of Representatives on the 20th of May last, I beg permission to say that the appropriations for that office for the current fiscal year were for one adjuster, one verifier, one mechanic, one laborer, one recorder, and one watchman—a total for salaries of \$5,978.50; that the estimates sent from this office for the coming fiscal year, as amended on the 9th of April last, asked for one adjuster at not exceeding \$1,565, one mechanic at not exceeding \$1,252 per annum, one recorder at not exceeding \$720 per annum, one watchman at not exceeding \$720 per annum—a total for salaries of \$4,257, and a reduction on account of salaries from the amount appropriated for the current year and for several years past of more than forty per cent.

The bill appropriates for one adjuster and mechanic at \$5 per day, and one laborer—in all, \$2,225. It thus provides for a laborer at \$660, for whom no request was made, and omits to provide for a mechanic, at \$1,252 per annum; a recorder, at \$720 per annum; and a watchman at \$720 per annum, which are needed.

To continue the work of comparing and accurately determining the values of our various standards of weight and of measure, the services of a skillful mechanic—whenever such a one can be obtained—are indispensable.

When the estimates were made in October last, it was supposed that the clerical work of the office of weights and measures might be done from time to time by office employes of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, of which the office of weights and measures is practically a division. That, however, is not to be relied on. No estimate was then made for a watchman. It was thought that two watchmen estimated for in the Coast Survey estimates would be adequate to care for both the Coast Survey and weights and measures office, in the place of four watchmen (three in the Coast Survey and one for weights and measures) who had been heretofore employed. After the estimates were made in October, information concerning each other from the watchmen formerly employed disclosed the fact that they were frequently negligent of their duty and accustomed to sleep on duty. While the simultaneous employment of two watchmen did not entirely prevent negligence, &c., it did result in the disclosure of irregularities, and may be assumed to have restrained them to some extent. It seemed desirable, therefore, to provide for a third watchman in addition to the two estimated for for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, so that during that period of the night, between say 10 o'clock p. m. and 4 or 5 o'clock a. m., two of the watchmen would be on duty simultaneously.

Our estimates asking for purchase of materials and apparatus and incidental expenses, at \$1,000, is reduced to \$500,

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The following are items known to be required (under the item for purchase of materials, &c.) during the coming year :

For purchase of tools, materials, and supplies.....	\$200
For new lathe.....	300
For reconstruction of the Blair comparator.....	200
For new micrometer microscope for Saxton comparator.....	50
For construction of three piers for balances on which accurate comparisons of weights are made.....	75

In all..... 825

This leaves for unforeseen contingencies, out of an appropriation of \$1,000, only \$175, which is little, if any, more than would be required in the event of it becoming necessary, as it quite likely will, to recompare our standard troy pound with that of the mint, between which some recent developments indicate quite a serious discrepancy.

I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to suggest that the appropriation for the office of construction of standard weights and measures of the legislative, executive, and judicial bill may be amended by substituting for the items thereof, on page 39, lines 941, 942, 943, 944, and 945, the following :

	Per annum.
For one adjuster, at not exceeding	\$1,565
one mechanician, at not exceeding.....	1,252
one recorder, at not exceeding.....	720
one watchman, at not exceeding	720

In all..... 4,257

For purchase of materials and apparatus, and incidental expenses..... 1,000

Very respectfully,

F. M. THORN,
Superintendent.

Hon. WM. B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D. C.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The committee recommend an increase of \$150,000 in the appropriation for salaries and expenses of agents and surveyors, for fees and expenses of gaugers, for salaries of storekeepers, and for miscellaneous expenses, on the urgent recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. His letter is as follows :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 21, 1886.

SIR: With regard to that portion of the legislative, &c., appropriation relating to internal revenue, to which you referred this morning, the bill as passed by the House and referred to the Senate committee (see page 44) provides "for salaries and expenses of agents, &c., \$1,900,000."

This is a reduction made on the floor of the House of \$150,000 from the amount as reported by the House Appropriations Committee, which was \$2,050,000. The amount which was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury for this item was \$2,100,000.

The reduction from the amount reported by the committee was based chiefly upon a statement from this office, showing that the expenditures in that behalf for the year ending June 30, instant, were—

For the first three quarters of the same \$1,359,098
And for the last quarter (estimated) 490,000

Total 1,849,098

The amount appropriated for the said year ending the 30th instant was \$2,100,000. While the amount thus expended during the present fiscal year has by economy been kept down to the sum of \$1,849,098 above stated, and while I propose to use my best endeavor to further economize during the coming year, as far as the true interests of

the service will permit, yet it is desirable that the enforcement of the law should not be obstructed by a want of funds for that purpose; and as the moral effect upon those inclined to violate the law of a belief on their part that the office has been crippled by a failure to appropriate sufficient moneys to carry out its provisions is bad, I respectfully beg you to urge upon the Senate Committee on Appropriations the restoration in the above item of the sum of \$150,000 at least, this making it the same sum reported by the House Committee.

I desire to say further that the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury was based upon the expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1885, which was \$1,963,527.41. You will see by this that the sum as appropriated by the House would fall short over \$63,000 should the expenses of the coming year be as great as for the fiscal year 1885.

The law *compels* the appointment and assignment of officers of the class of gaugers and storekeepers sufficient in number to enable the distillers to carry on their business in accordance with the provisions of law. The number of distilleries, especially of fruit brandies, and their production fluctuate considerably, and under the requirements of the law a deficiency would occur in case the coming year should bring a large increase of distillation, which is highly probable.

The encouragement of lawful distillation and the suppression of frauds against the internal revenue are sufficient reasons in my mind why the sum allowed in the above-mentioned item should not be limited to the amount appropriated by the bill as it passed the House.

Let me add, that if the bill taxing oleomargarine should pass, it would add an expense that would greatly enhance the necessity for a larger margin in this item.

Very respectfully,

JOS. S. MILLER,
Commissioner.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Letter of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury transmitted a letter to the committee making various suggestions of amendments, which is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 21, 1886.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 19th instant, submitting copy of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for such changes in the provisions relating to the Treasury Department as in my judgment the public interest requires, I have the honor to suggest the following:

On page 22, line 523, after the word "dollars," insert "one clock repairer and electrician, one thousand dollars."

Page 23, line 534, after the word "fifty," insert the word "five," in lieu of "four," to correct the total.

Page 23, line 547, after the word "dollars," in lieu of "two," insert "three"; and in line 549, after the word "each," in lieu of "eight," insert "six."

Page 28, line 659, after the word "four," insert "thirteen," in lieu of "eleven"; and in line 664, insert "seven" in lieu of "four," and "four" in lieu of "two," to correct the total.

Page 28, line 668, insert "seven," in lieu of "six"; and in line 673, after the word "ninety," insert "eight," in lieu of "five"; and after the word "thousand," omit the words "nine hundred," to correct the total.

Page 29, line 704, after the word "each," insert "twelve" in lieu of "eight."

Page 30, line 707, after the word "forty," insert "two" in lieu of "eight"; line 709, insert "twenty-five" in lieu of "eighteen," and in line 710, after the word "sixty," insert "eight" in lieu of "two," and line 711 "three" in lieu of "four" and "thirty" in lieu of "fifty," to correct the total.

Page 30, line 715, insert "eleven" in lieu of "seven," and in line 717, after the word "annum," insert "nine" in lieu of "six"; after the word "thousand," insert "nine" in lieu of "six"; and after the word "hundred," insert the words "and sixty," to correct the total.

Page 33, line 792, insert "ten" in lieu of "five"; line 793, insert "fifty-five" in lieu of "sixty"; line 794, after the words "dollars each," insert "one mail clerk at one thousand dollars"; line 797, after the word "each," insert "one compositor and one pressman at three dollars and twenty cents per day," and in line 800 insert "three" in lieu of "one," and "seven hundred and one" in lieu of "two hundred," and after the word "dollars" add "and sixty cents," to correct the total.

26 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Page 43, line 1031, insert "fourteen" in lieu of "ten," and in line 1035 insert "fifteen" in lieu of "fourteen."

In order to restore the salaries of the assistant treasurers to the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year:

On page 44, line 1075, after the word "thousand," insert "five hundred," and on page 45, line 1082, after the word "thousand," insert "six" in lieu of "one," to correct the total.

Page 45, line 1084, in lieu of "four" insert "five," and after the word "thousand" omit the words "five hundred," and in line 1100, after the word "thirty," insert "six" in lieu of "five," and after the word "thousand" omit the words "five hundred," to correct the total.

Page 49, line 1187, after the word "thousand," insert the words "five hundred," and in line 1194 insert "eight" in lieu of "three," to correct the total.

Page 49, line 1196, insert "five" in lieu of "four," and after the word "thousand" omit the words "five hundred," and on page 50, line 1205, in lieu of "one" insert "six," to correct the total.

In lieu of the appropriation on pages 47 and 48, for the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, I would respectfully invite your attention to the revised estimates for that office, as contained in House Ex. Doc. No. 180, transmitted to the Speaker of the House April 4, 1886.

In connection with the changes suggested in the Office of the Second Auditor, on pages 29 and 30, I inclose herewith copy of a communication from that officer of the 18th instant, and inclosures, for your information.

I would also invite your attention to the letter of this Department of the 19th instant relative to the force required in the Bureau of Statistics.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

A copy of the bill, amended as above, is transmitted herewith.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Committee recommended few changes respecting matters affecting the War Department. These changes are spoken of more in detail under provisions for the several Bureaus of said Department. The committee recommend that all the force provided for under the head of Office of Publication of Records of the Rebellion be struck out. The committee believe some further and better regulation should be made for the preparation of these records before further appropriations are made for this force. This can be done at the next session, when the work can be resumed.

The committee recommend a reduction of ten persons in the office of the Surgeon-General, in addition to the reduction provided for in the House bill, as it appears from the letters of the Surgeon-General herewith appended that there can be a reduction of twenty (the number provided for in the House bill) in that portion of the force now engaged in pension cases, thus making a reduction of ten in the regular force, instead twenty, as provided in the House bill. Their attention was probably not called to the reduction which could be made in the pension force.

The letters referred to are as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to suggest that, inasmuch as the clerical force of this office has been decreased by twenty clerks, lines 1584-5 *et seq.*, page 65, of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year, now reading: "And not less than *three hundred* of the clerks in the Surgeon-General's office shall be exclusively engaged in preparing and making reports to expedite the settlement of pension applications called for by the Commissioner of Pensions," should be changed to read: "And not less than *two hundred and eighty* of the clerks in the Surgeon-General's

office shall be exclusively engaged in preparing and making reports to expedite the settlement of pension applications called for by the Commissioner of Pensions," in order to maintain a just proportion of clerks employed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MURRAY,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, United States Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1886.

SIR: In reply to your telegram, just received, I have the honor to state that the current pension work and arrears can be kept up with the 280 clerks who by the provisions of the bill are to be employed upon pension work only.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MURRAY,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

WINDER BUILDING.

The committee recommend the following increase in the force in care of the Winder building, as follows: One fireman, one laborer, and four charwomen, and also an increase of \$2,000 in the appropriation for contingent expenses for the War Department, the object and purpose of which is to place this building in better sanitary condition. The reasons for this are found in letter of the superintendent addressed to the Secretary of War and sent to the committee, and also in memorandum sent to the committee by the Secretary of War covering this and other topics, both herewith printed. The committee also refer to House Ex. Doc. No. 214, present session, for full details.

The letters referred to above are as follows:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING,
Washington, June 22, 1886.

SIR: Since, by your direction and with the approval of the Commission for the State, War, and Navy Department building, and of the Secretary of the Navy individually, my assignment to duty in charge of the Government building at the corner of Seventeenth and F streets, I have made an investigation of the number and classification of employes heretofore allowed the superintendent, and find it totally inadequate.

I would earnestly recommend that at least two firemen be allowed, also one assistant conductor of elevator, and six charwomen. The most casual inspection of the building will show that the services of such persons are absolutely necessary. This large building is provided with a plant consisting of three steam-boilers, situated immediately beneath the occupants of the building, without provision being made for a skilled fireman to take care of and operate them. In another part of the building is situated a steam boiler and apparatus for operating the passenger elevator, but without a fireman to care for the same. It is absolutely dangerous to place steam-boilers in the care of persons not skilled in their manipulation.

I believe this to be the only Government building of considerable dimensions unprovided with a force of charwomen for cleaning and keeping in decent condition its corridors, paint work, &c., which is one of the causes of serious complaint heretofore made concerning existing foulness.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. SNYDER,
Chief Engineer, U. S. N., in Charge.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

28 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill—War Department and Bureaus.

Amount appropriated for fiscal year 1886	\$2, 027, 595
Amount estimated for fiscal year 1887	2, 007, 425

A reduction of.....	20, 170
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from the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. This reduction was accomplished by cutting off four \$1,000 clerks in my own office, and twenty \$1,000 clerks in the office of the Surgeon-General, and substituting in lieu thereof one assistant Secretary of War, \$4,500, increasing the salary of the chief clerk \$250, the salary of the stenographer \$200, the salaries of the disbursing clerk and three chiefs of divisions \$400 each, and adding three assistant chiefs of divisions at \$2,000 each, in lieu of the four \$1,000 clerks cut off. The reasons for these recommendations are set forth in full on pages 42 and 43 of the Book of Estimates.

To provide for an Assistant Secretary of War and the increase of salaries recommended, the reductions referred to were made in the estimates, so that the aggregate amount of the appropriations should not exceed the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

I especially desire that provision be made for an Assistant Secretary of War, an officer urgently needed and, in fact, almost indispensable, and for an increase of the salary of the chief clerk, whose duties are very onerous. He is rarely able to leave the Department until 5.30 or 6 p. m., up to which time he is engaged with the Secretary of War in submitting the daily budget for action; and if paid for this extra time (which equals five hundred hours, or seventy days, a year) at the present rate of compensation, he would receive \$525 extra per annum.

I strongly urge, also, the other changes recommended on pages 42 and 43 of the Book of Estimates, so that a proper compensation may be provided for the offices mentioned, and thus enable me to make my office more efficient by being able, with the increased compensation provided, to select the most competent persons. This I regard as of the first importance, as with the compensation now provided, limited as it is to \$1,800, except in four cases, I am so restricted in choice as to be embarrassed in making the best possible selection. In place, however, of the three assistant chiefs of divisions, as recommended in the Book of Estimates, I would ask for three clerks at \$2,000 each.

The bill as passed by the House adopts nearly all of my recommendations for reduction, but none of the recommendations for an increase, although the aggregate shows a decrease. The Department is thus left in a worse position than if, instead of exercising my best judgment in preparing the estimates, I had adopted last year's estimates *in toto*.

If it be entirely out of the question to secure all that is suggested above, I ask for an Assistant Secretary of War at \$4,500; for an increase in the salary of the chief clerk of \$250, making the salary \$3,000 per annum, and for an addition to the force of three clerks at \$2,000 each per annum.

Also the increase of force for the Winder Building as recommended by Chief Engineer Snyder in his communication herewith. In view of the sanitary condition of the Winder Building and the small amount appropriated for the pay of the superintendent of said building, it became necessary, in order to secure the services of a competent person who could devote to the duties of the office the necessary time, to appoint Chief Engineer Snyder, United States Navy, as superintendent of the building. This was done with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy and the commission created by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved March 3, 1883, for the purposes of the care and supervision of the State, War, and Navy Department building. He has made a careful examination of the building, and has found it in such a bad sanitary condition as to endanger the health of the occupants, and made an estimate of \$6,500 as an amount necessary to put it in a safe sanitary condition. As the House of Representatives has failed to appropriate the sum asked for, so much as can be spared from this year's appropriation for contingent expenses of the War Department will be used, and the balance from next year's appropriation, which may necessitate a deficiency estimate; that can only be determined in the future, but in the mean time the increase of force which Mr. Snyder recommends is really demanded for the safety of the occupants of the building.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy made several requests of the committee, as shown by the following letters from the Secretary. The committee recommend the following additions, viz: One carpenter in the Office of

the Secretary at \$1,000, one assistant draughtsman at \$1,600 in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and one at \$1,800 in Bureau of Steam Engineering, and also increase the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Hydrographic Office \$100.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 25, 1886.

SIR: In reference to the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, I have the honor to invite your attention to the estimates for additional clerks and copyists for the office of Naval Records of the Rebellion, and for the amount for professional books and periodicals for the Navy Department library.

Every year the opportunity for obtaining Confederate naval records relating to the war of the rebellion, which have been scattered throughout the South, decreases, and as a similar work has been successfully carried out under the War Department, it seems very desirable, for the correct history of naval operations during that period, that the necessary money be supplied, so that such papers may be collected and a complete naval record of the rebellion be published at an early date.

The important service rendered commerce by the Hydrographic Office has very much increased its correspondence and clerical work, and an additional clerk is, in my opinion, necessary.

Referring to the estimate submitted for the maintenance of the Time Signal Service, by means of which correct time is now transmitted from the Naval Observatory to the Executive Departments of Washington and the cities of Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Fort Monroe, Savannah, and New Orleans, I have to state that this service could not be maintained at present were it not that the large telegraph companies now transmit the signals free of charge. The time service has recently been extended from a small observatory at the Mare Island navy-yard to San Francisco, for the purpose of giving the correct time to the Pacific coast, but this service could not be performed had not the telegraph company, without cost to the Government, at the request of the Department, laid a cable across the straits connecting Mare Island with the mainland. It seems to me proper that certain necessary expenses connected with the transmission of time signals should be provided for by the Government.

I invite your attention to Appendices N and O in the Book of Estimates for 1886, which explain the reasons for the increased estimates under the head of Hydrographic Office and Naval Observatory.

In this connection I invite your attention to the small amount asked for to increase the salary of the instrument-maker at the Naval Observatory. This gentleman has been at the Observatory for twenty years, and should the Department lose his services it would be impossible to obtain an instrument-maker of his qualifications for the salary now appropriated.

I would also call your attention to the estimates which have been made for increased salaries in the several Bureaus of the Navy Department. The clerks for which increases are asked have been in the Department for a long time, their services are valuable, and I would recommend the increase asked for.

The importance of obtaining scientific draftsmen in the Bureau of Construction and Repair cannot be overestimated, if we are to construct modern war-ships. The increases asked for in the salary of the draftsmen seem to me to be reasonable, in order that the Department may be enabled to obtain the services of those who are the most skillful in this profession. This is of the utmost importance.

Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON,
United States Senate, Chairman of Committee on Appropriations.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 18, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to request that in the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, provision may be made for a carpenter for the Navy Department. In line 1755, after the word "dollars," add the words "one carpenter at a salary of one thousand dollars"; and in line 1761 strike out the words "fifty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty dollars" and insert the words "fifty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty dollars."

The services of a carpenter in the Navy Department are very necessary, and it is in the interest of economy that one should be provided for. Prior to the present fiscal

year a carpenter was allowed, but for some reason unknown to the Department the appropriation for one was not embraced in the last legislative act. As it is observed that a carpenter has been allowed in that act for the State, War, and Navy Department building, it is presumed that the inference was that one would therefore not be required in the Navy Department proper. A carpenter for the State, War, and Navy Department building would be of no service to the Navy Department, as the duties of the two are entirely distinct.

I trust that favorable action will be taken upon this subject.

Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The committee, at the urgent personal request of the Secretary of the Interior, added two special inspectors of the public land service at \$2,500 each, and \$5,000 for traveling expenses of same, and also recommended six additional persons to be employed on pension appeals, also added a census clerk at \$1,800. The following letters will explain the necessity for these additions. The committee reduced the inspectors in the Land Office from three to two, restored the principal clerks to the number and salaries now received by them, made the salary of the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs \$2,500, in lieu of \$2,000 provided in the House bill, and recommend other minor changes. The committee also recommend reduction of rent as follows: Bureau of Education, from \$6,000 to \$4,000 per annum; Geological Survey, from \$20,000 to \$10,000.

The following letters were laid before the committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 24, 1886.

MY DEAR SIR: After consultation with the Commissioner of Patents, I have no changes to suggest in the appropriations made for the Patent Office by the legislative, executive and judicial bill as it passed the House.

I would respectfully urge, however, that appropriation be made for one fourth-class clerk additional in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, to act as census clerk. The sundry civil bill, as reported to the House, contains no provision either for the continuance of the census work, or for the care of the records of the tenth and former censuses.

Very truly, yours,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 26, 1886.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant requesting to be informed of the present total number of pension appeals before the Secretary of the Interior, and when the appeal in the case of Adrian T. Woodward, late surgeon of the Fourteenth Vermont Volunteers, will be reached in its order for consideration and how long it has been pending. I have the honor to state in reply that during the year 1885 there were 2,621 appeals filed; about 600 of these have been disposed of, and those appealed in March, 1885, are now being considered. The appeal in Mr. Woodward's case was filed on the 6th of May, 1885, and there are about 400 cases ahead of his on the docket. Approximately, it will therefore be at least three months before his case will be reached in its order.

I will state further that there have been appealed during this year, up to the present date, something over 1,200 cases, making a total of over 3,000 claims pending on appeal before the Department.

Very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary.

Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LABOR,
Washington, June 17, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the item for rent for this Bureau in the legislative appropriation bill as passed by the House of Representatives yesterday. The sum named for rent in the bill, as passed, is \$1,776 for the fiscal year 1887. In the estimate made to you for this Bureau it was \$2,500, and this sum was comprehended in your recommendation of \$38,000 for the rent of buildings for the use of the Department of the Interior and its Bureaus. The actual sum required by this Bureau for the fiscal year 1887 will be \$2,400 instead of \$1,776. The sum of \$1,776, the rental at the present time, occurs because three rooms intended for the Bureau could not be made available until the 1st of July, and the House Appropriation Committee has adopted the latter sum instead of the correct one. I trust the Senate Appropriation Committee will be able to correct the error.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 18, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, and to commend to the favorable consideration of your committee, a copy of a letter, dated the 17th instant, from the Commissioner of Labor, setting forth the necessity for appropriation of a larger amount than that named in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill as passed by the House for the rent of rooms for the use of his office during the ensuing fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

H. L. MULDROW,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster-General made several suggestions respecting changes in the House bill, as shown by his letter herewith. The committee recommend some of these changes, as will appear fully in the text. The letter of the Postmaster-General is as follows:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1886.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication under date of the 19th instant inviting my attention to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and authorizing me to make to the committee such suggestions of changes in the provision for the Post-Office Department as I think the public interest may require; and I beg to express my thanks for the courteous consideration.

In response I beg to submit for the consideration of the committee the following suggestions of amendment, viz:

First. Amend by inserting in line 2375, on page 97, after the word "dollars," "chief of Division of Correspondence, two thousand dollars."

There has been for some time a so-called "Division of Correspondence in the Department, to which clerks have been assigned, and a clerk of the third class has acted as chief of the division. The necessity for such a division has been gradually accu-

mulating with the growth of the service and of the country. Its appropriate work consists in intelligently responding to communications continually received, in great number, from the public soliciting information and instruction in regard to the law and regulations affecting the service, many of these inquiries being of much consequence. The immediate and extensive connection of the postal service with the personal and business affairs of the public renders such communication necessary, and imposes an obligation to provide properly for safe and judicial interpretation of the regulations in particular cases. Especially is this important in respect to the classification of mail matter and rates of postage. Questions involving business interests of magnitude are received daily; and innumerable inquiries come in from every quarter of the country concerning various aspects of the service. I regard the measure as one of great public utility and trust it may meet with approbation.

Second. Amend lines 2354 and 2355 on page 96, by striking out the following words: "Chief Clerk to the Postmaster-General, two thousand five hundred dollars," and by inserting instead the following: "Chief Clerk of the Post-Office Department, three thousand dollars. The Revised Statutes, section 393, show that the proper designation of the officer is Chief Clerk of the Department; and the duties which he is called upon to perform are much more correctly indicated by that title than by denominating him Chief Clerk to the Postmaster-General, to which limitation his duties are in nowise confined. In respect to his compensation, I think no officer who is charged with so responsible functions ought to be limited to a less compensation than indicated by the amendment. For a less sum it is hardly possible to secure or retain a person competent to faithfully discharge his functions. I believe the present officer has been worth a large multiple of his salary, and no one ought to be appointed who would not be. The Chief Clerk of the State Department receives \$2,700; of the Treasury, \$3,000; of the War Department, \$2,750, in the present appropriation act. The responsibilities of the Chief Clerk of this Department are no less.

Third. Amend by inserting in line 2453, on page 100, after the word "dollars," the following: "One assistant map-mounter, at seven hundred and twenty dollars."

An assistant map-mounter, at the rate mentioned, is now employed and is necessary. Unless such an one is employed, some other person must assist the map-mounter in his work, and such assistance will have to come from an employé of higher grade and pay, to the inconvenience of the business of the office. I am aware of no reason for the omission in the act of provision for this employé.

Fourth. Amend by inserting in line 2404, on page 98, after the words "two thousand," the words "two hundred and fifty."

There is no chief of division charged with more responsible duties than the chief of the Finance Division, I think may be fairly stated. He is required to give a large bond and his office is not only responsible, but laborious. In my annual report I recommended this increase, page 62, and added, and I pray leave to repeat, that "the present excellent officer well earns much more, and no one ought to be there who did not." The proposed compensation is paid to other chiefs of division not more important, and in other Departments many chiefs of division receive \$2,500. So important and so deserving an officer ought not to be required to carry any sense of injustice.

Fifth. Amend lines 2411 and 2412, on page 98, so as to read as follows: "Dead-Letter Office; for superintendent of Dead-Letter Office, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of."

This amendment is suggested with a view to the creation of the Dead-Letter Office as an independent Bureau. It is now a division attached to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General's Bureau, but there is nothing in the nature of the work that is done that renders such an arrangement fitting. The Dead-Letter Office employs more clerks than the Third Assistant's Office in all its other divisions, and the work which is done in it is entirely *sui generis*. It will tend to greater efficiency and a more symmetrical organization of the Department to establish this as one of the Bureaus of the Department. This proposition might well be enlarged upon and illustrated; but I will not trespass with extended argument. I suggest the increase of salary as in every way due to the responsible head of so large a Bureau and one so important, and beg to invite attention on this point to the summary of work mentioned on pages 23 and 24 of the last annual report of the Department, and still more particularly to the tables on pages 740 to 745 of that report, and to the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, on pages 709 to 713, particularly referring to page 712, where will be found the recommendation of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for the creation of this independent Bureau, with some discussion.

Sixth. Amend line 2458, on page 100, by striking out "one hundred dollars" and inserting instead "five hundred dollars."

This recommendation was made in the estimates submitted from the Department, and proposes a change in the salary of the disbursing clerk and superintendent from \$2,100 to \$2,500. This officer pays out nearly all the money appropriated by the legislative, executive, and judicial bill for the use of the Post-Office Department. He gives bond in the sum of \$40,000. Besides his duties as disbursing clerk, he is the active

superintendent of the Post-Office Department and three other buildings rented in connection with the Department building. His labors are exacting and constant, as well as responsible and important. The present compensation seems to me unfairly inadequate, and that the change proposed very moderate. A large defalcation is said to have once happened in this office. It may perhaps be wisely suggested that a sense of injustice in the compensation received by the officer may have some effect to stimulate the attempt to secure improper advantages by the use of funds placed in his hands and lead to peril of loss.

These amendments are suggested in the conviction that valuable results to the public service will follow from them, and because the proposed increases of compensation are necessary to satisfy the simplest sense of justice. The proposed enlargement of compensation is so moderate in amount as to be almost trifling; but they are so just and so demanded by a sense of fairness that I venture to press their consideration upon the committee. The annual rate of expenditure in this Department, so far as controlled by the Department and not by law, has been materially reduced during the past year. The rate of expenditures for supplies purchased by the Department has been diminished more than \$300,000 per year. This has been partly due to the benefits of competition in contracts, but still more largely to the most active and efficient co-operation on the part of the officers of the Department in the effort to abridge unnecessary outlay and conduct its business in a more prudent spirit. It is due to these officers who have been mentioned for increase of pay to say that all of them had to do with it and some of them most efficiently. In view of the results obtained, the measure of justice proposed cannot be criticised for its cost. It will be, I think, at once conceded to these requests, that they evince no disposition to encroach upon the Treasury either in great number or in the magnitude of the amounts suggested.

Should these amendments, or any of them, meet with the considerate approval of the committee, it will be noticed that the concluding summary of each paragraph will require corresponding enlargement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. VILAS,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The committee recommend an addition of \$700 for contingent expenses, and also recommend an addition of \$500 to the appropriation for the library of the Department. The letter of the Attorney-General herewith appended explains the necessity for these changes and additions.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, June 21, 1886.

SIR: I desire to call the attention of the Committee on Appropriations to certain portions of the bill now before it providing for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, which relate to the Department of Justice.

The bill appropriates for salaries of certain officers sums other than those provided by statute, as follows:

Title of officers.	Statute.	Appropriation, 1886.	Present bill.
Solicitor-General.....	\$7,500	\$7,000	\$7,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue.....	5,000	4,500	4,500
Examiner of Claims.....	4,000	3,500	3,500
Law Clerk and Examiner of Titles.....	3,000	2,700	2,700
Stenographic clerk.....	2,000	1,800	1,800
Solicitor of Treasury.....	4,000	4,500	4,000

For contingent expenses of the Department the bill appropriates "for furniture and repairs, \$1,000." I respectfully ask that this be amended to read, "for furniture and repairs, including portraits of Attorneys-General, \$1,700." Objection having been made by the accounting officers of the Treasury to paying vouchers of the disbursing clerk of this Department for payments made for portraits of Attorneys-General Mac Veagh and Devens, I addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representa-

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tives, of which I inclose a copy. I think it desirable that this matter should be decided now, so that future trouble in that direction may be avoided. I therefore suggest the above amendment, or that there be placed after the word "necessaries," in line 2545 of the printed bill, the words "directed by the Attorney-General," and, if the latter course is adopted, an increase of \$700 be made in the item "for miscellaneous expenditures."

For books for the library of the Department the bill appropriates \$1,500. This sum is utterly inadequate to enable the Department to keep pace with the current publications. The library of the Department is its tool-house, and it is apparent, without saying anything more about it, that it should be kept up to the highest standard. I suggest that \$3,000, the sum estimated as necessary, be appropriated "for law and miscellaneous books for library of the Department."

For miscellaneous expenditures the bill appropriates \$7,160. I suggest that the word "postage" be stricken out in line 2544, the official postage of the Department being provided for by the use of the penalty envelope, and that the amount appropriated for miscellaneous expenditures be made \$8,000. For several years the Department has been obliged to ask for a deficiency appropriation for miscellaneous expenditures, and it is desirable that the appropriation be made of such reasonable amount as will provide for this class of expenditures, which cannot always be foreseen, and the necessity for a deficiency appropriation thereby avoided.

I also suggest that there be added to the bill after line 2549, as follows: "For postage to foreign countries, \$100."

Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND.

Attorney-General.

Hon. WM. B. ALLISON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

Washington, May 6, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to say that there have recently been suspended, by the accounting officers of the Treasury, in the accounts of the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice, vouchers covering payments made, as heretofore, from the appropriation "For contingent expenses of the Department, namely: * * * for miscellaneous expenditures, such as telegraphing, postage, fuel, lights, labor, and other necessities, including ordinary repairs of building and care of grounds, * * *" for articles deemed to be properly chargeable under the title "other necessities." Among the articles covered by the suspended vouchers are portraits of attorneys-general, city directories, and regilding the frame of a portrait of an attorney-general.

I respectfully call the attention of Congress to the desirability of framing the bill making appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Department of Justice so as to settle definitely the question with whom the authority rests for deciding what is or is not an "other necessary" article for the use of the Department; whether this authority lies with the Attorney-General or not; or so as to cover, in definite language, these expenditures, and leave no room for doubt.

Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,

Attorney-General.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The committee recommend a copyist for the Court of Claims, the reasons for this recommendation being found in the following letter:

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS,

Washington, June 17, 1886.

SIR: I beg to call your attention to the fact that the court in the estimates for the present year asked for a copyist, and that the House has failed to allow it. Permit me to state the following urgent reasons why the request should be granted: The entire clerical force of the office consists of myself and one assistant, and when the court is in session I am obliged to be in court. During the first fifteen years of the existence of the court about three thousand cases were filed. During the past year alone more than that have been filed; the force has remained the same. It has lately only been by the kindness of attorneys in lending us their clerks, and sometimes by hiring and paying for assistance myself, that we have been able to keep up with the daily business.

The business and correspondence under the "French spoliation act" and the "Act for the relief of Congress and the Executive Departments" is constantly increasing, and the correspondence and routine involved in connection with the administration of the general business of the office imperatively requires the increase.

The Court of Alabama Claims had four clerks besides the clerk, and all the other United States courts are much more adequately provided for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS,
Chief Clerk.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

SALARIES OF THE DISTRICT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The House bill reduces the salary of the district judge of California from \$5,000 per annum to \$4,000, and the judge of the eastern district of Louisiana from \$4,500 to \$4,000. The committee recommend the restoration of these salaries to the amounts fixed by law.

The House bill reduces the salary below that now received by the following officers, namely: Public Printer, \$500; assistant treasurer at Baltimore, \$500; assistant treasurer at Boston, \$500; assistant treasurer at Saint Louis, \$500; assistant treasurer at San Francisco, \$500; Commissioner of Pensions, \$1,000; Commissioner of Patents, \$500, making a total reduction in these officers of \$3,500. The committee recommend their restoration.

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